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Both Sides Claim Gains Israel Reports Trapping 400 Tanks at Suez Canal



From Wire Dispatches
PARIS, Oct. 7.—Pierce fighting was reported today on two fronts as Israel battled Egypt and Syria in the fourth Middle East war since 1948.

Both sides reported success in the fighting, which began yesterday at the Suez Canal and the Golan Heights. Each side accused the other of initiating battle, but United Nations observers reported that the Syrians and Egyptians had attacked on Yom Kippur, the most solemn day of the Jewish year—without prior Israeli action.

Communications broadcast from Cairo and Damascus claimed at least 100 Israeli jets had been knocked out of the skies by Egyptian and Syrian fighters and anti-aircraft defenses.

The Tel Aviv military command issued no official count of Arab planes shot down, in a silence similar to the one maintained during the Israeli triumph of 1967. Egypt acknowledged 26 of its Soviet-built MIGs and "some helicopters" had been shot down by the Israelis.

A Cairo communiqué said the Egyptians had destroyed 92 Israeli tanks, 60 of them yesterday and the rest today.

"We also destroyed a number of halftracks and captured a number of halftracks and tanks after the enemy fled, leaving them intact. A number of enemy armored units surrendered and others were taken prisoner. The enemy suffered heavy losses in equipment and men."

Egypt, Israel said, spanned the Suez Canal with 10 or 11 bridges and sent approximately 400 tanks across into Sinai. But Israel said, by late afternoon today Israeli Air Force planes destroyed most if not all of the bridges, trapping the tanks in the Sinai.

A spokesman said: "You have a situation where the Egyptian Army is partly on the east bank and partly on the west... their [the tanks'] position is less pleasant than it was a few hours ago. They will have difficulty getting supplies."

'Fluid' Situation

Declining to specify how far the Egyptian tanks had penetrated into the east bank, he said, "I would characterize the situation as very fluid. This is desert warfare. Both sides are moving."

Intense tank battles were also fought on the Golan Heights, taken from Syria in the 1967 war. The Israeli spokesman said that by day's end Syria had committed 800 to 1,000 tanks to the battle.

However, he insisted, the Syrian advances had been "very limited indeed" and in certain areas the Syrians were compelled to make withdrawals.

Later, the Israeli radio said that "Syrian forces succeeded in making a number of ground advances" in fierce combat during the day, but "Israeli ground attacks aided by air support have repulsed them in most sectors."

"By evening, the Syrians were still holding a portion of Israeli territory in the central sector of the heights," the Israeli news had been stabilized along most sectors.

Tanaka Starts Soviet Visit; First by Japanese Since War

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, Oct. 7 (WP).—Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka arrived here today, the first Japanese leader to visit the Soviet Union since World War II.

The two governments have expressed hope that the visit will improve relations between them. However, both have recently reaffirmed old positions on delicate issues, thus making it likely that Mr. Tanaka's talks will be inconclusive.

Japanese officials say Mr. Tanaka expects to be pressured on several issues by the Russians and that he intends to withstand the pressure. The issues are joint economic projects in Siberia, Moscow's vague program for collective security in Asia and a peace treaty formally ending Soviet-Japanese hostilities of World War II.

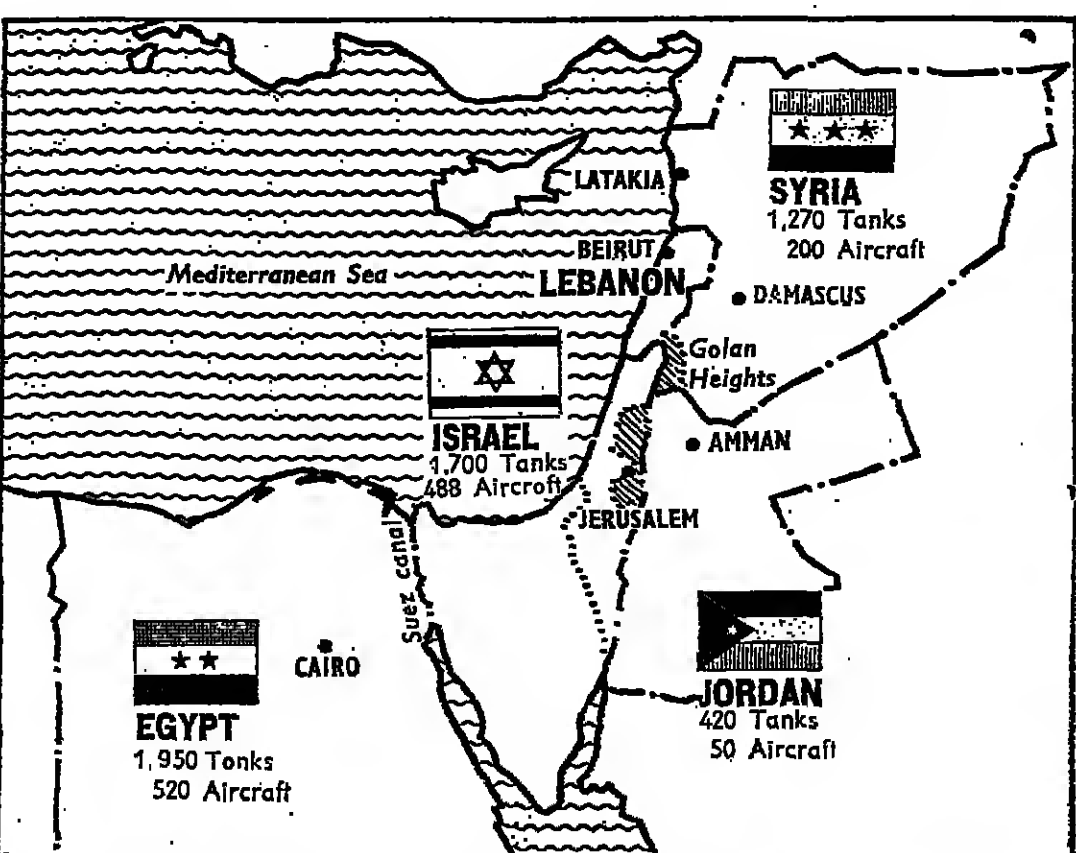
The Japanese see room for negotiation only on economic cooperation in Siberia. But the Russians have recently raised fundamental obstacles to the

single most promising project under discussion, the construction of an oil pipeline from Tyumen in western Siberia to Nakhodka, on the Sea of Japan.

The Russians wanted Japan to build this pipeline, at a cost of \$1 billion to \$2 billion, and get \$1 billion from Tyumen in return. The idea has been under negotiation for years, always on the assumption the Japanese could receive 40 million tons of oil each year.

This summer, the Russians notified Japan that they could not expect more than 25 million tons a year from the pipeline. For the Japanese, who already had some doubts about the economic feasibility of the project, this made the plan appear unworkable.

If Mr. Tanaka can persuade Communist party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev and his colleagues in the Soviet leadership to allow the full 40 million tons a year, the Japanese may still agree to build (and finance with cheap credits) the pipeline.



Map shows Israeli and Arab nations with comparative strength in tanks and combat aircraft. Most serious fighting was in the Golan Heights between Israel and Syria and on the Israeli-occupied east side of the Suez Canal, which Egyptian forces crossed.

of the front and the enemy is paying heavy losses in battles and air strikes."

Israel claimed air supremacy over both fronts. Air force planes reportedly struck at Egyptian missile installations and air fields with, Israeli sources said, little interference.

Other Israeli aircraft were pictured as sweeping to within a few

miles of Damascus to destroy a "fair proportion" of the anti-aircraft positions protecting the Syrian forces.

Israeli naval achievements were also reported. Naval units operating in the Red Sea were said to have sunk three invasion boats loaded with troops.

Gen. Haim Herzog, a retired intelligence chief who was provid-

ing a running radio commentary on the war, said the "crucial point" in the fighting would come in several days.

"This is a major war. You can't do it in 24 hours," he said. A state radio broadcast said Israeli jets were raiding targets inside Egypt and Syria after dark. Warplanes also were hitting Egyptian troop concentrations and

pushing Egyptian armor back toward the canal, it said.

The Cairo radio denied tonight Israeli claims that bridges across the Suez Canal had been knocked out.

A military communiqué, the first in nearly eight hours, said "the Israeli jets attempted to strike our crossing bridges but were repelled by our air defenses, and our armor and infantry are still crossing into Sinai."

The radio said that ground and air battles were raging today, and that five Israeli naval craft had been sunk by the Egyptians, but the vessel types were not identified.

The radio said the Israelis had lost "large numbers of soldiers" but gave no figures.

The command said that Egyptian forces were still advancing on the east bank of the Suez, where ground and air fighting was continuing.

In Damascus, Syria, announced that it had shot down 43 Israeli planes during today's air battles and captured nine pilots.

A military communiqué issued at 6 p.m. reported day-long fighting in the Golan Heights, where Syrian forces were reported to have launched a big tank offensive.

Israeli counterattacks had been repelled and the enemy had suffered heavy losses in life and equipment, it said.

Syrian forces have captured a number of Israeli soldiers, a Syrian military spokesman announced tonight.

In a statement, the spokesman said that "after fierce battles in which tanks and various types of weapons were used... our forces were able to liberate a number of positions and villages on the occupied Golan Heights and capture a number of enemy troops."

The Syrians inflicted heavy losses on the Israelis, he added. The Syrian spokesman also (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Chile Reports 18 'Extremists' Slain

By Mayme Howe

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 7 (AP).—Military authorities announced yesterday the death of 18 persons they described as "extremists" in a military tribunal, four while trying to escape detention, one resisting arrest and two in an unsuccessful attack on a police post.

The military operation near Valdivia, 300 miles north of Santiago, resulted in the discovery of a guerrilla training camp and

the arrest of 35 "extremists," military sources reported.

This "commando group" was charged with planning attacks against the armed forces and carabineros, or paramilitary police, in connection with a so-called Plan Z, official sources said.

Chile's Foreign Minister, Vice-Adm. Ismael Huerta Diaz, was scheduled to give the first specific details of the mysterious Plan Z, during his address to the United Nations in New York tomorrow.

According to information from military sources, Plan Z was the preparation for a preemptive coup by partisans of the Allende government. It was said to involve a mass attack against those sectors of the armed forces believed to be plotting to overthrow the

Allende government. Some sources said the attack was planned for Sept. 17, a national holiday, during a military parade.

Gen. Gustavo Leigh Guzman, a member of the ruling military junta, has referred publicly to Plan Z as one of the principal justifications for the overthrow of President Salvador Allende on Sept. 11. He said the plan consisted of "a massive and simultaneous assassination of all the superior officers of the armed forces and the carabineros."

There have been contradictory reports on whether the reported plan was discovered before or after the military coup and on the number of persons on the reported blacklist. Gen. Leigh said that the plan was drawn up by Mr. Allende's chief adviser, Juan Carlos, a Spaniard, who has fled the country.

A commission for Cooperation on the Defense of Human Rights has been set up here by Catholic and Protestant churches. The commission will seek the cooperation of the military government in an attempt to curb abuses, which are being reported in increasing numbers.

"The principal aims of the commission, according to one member, will be to assure that prisoners are given trials and to provide legal defense for those who cannot afford it. Social assistance will also be given to the families of prisoners."

Newsman Will Try to Quash Agnew's Lawyers' Subpoenas

By Douglas Watson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (WP).—Porters for newsmen and news organizations subpoenaed by attorneys for Vice President Agnew yesterday said they intend to go to court seeking to quash the subpoenas on Tuesday or Wednesday.

The lawyers for the nine reporters from four newspapers, television networks and two national news magazines are contesting a united strategy for

be present when the reporters and Justice Department officials are to give depositions about leaks. This highly unusual move would enable the judge to immediately determine which individuals decline to reveal their sources. He could hold them in contempt and order them jailed.

Subpoenaed were Richard M. Cohen of The Washington Post, Ronald Sarno and Robert Walters of The Washington Star News, Nicholas Gage of The New York Times, William Sherman of The New York Daily News, Fred Graham, a Washington correspondent for CBS, Ronald Nessen, a Washington correspondent for NBC, Stephen Leiber of Newsweek and Sandy Smith of Time.

In addition to the subpoenas given the nine reporters, Newsweek and Time received subpoenas for all persons who wrote or contributed to particular stories about the Agnew case.

Lawyers for the reporters are expected to turn to Maryland's shield law for newsmen in arguing their clients' right not to disclose news sources.

The state shield law, enacted in 1986, is the oldest in the nation and has been held by Maryland courts to provide reporters with the right to keep news sources confidential, although not extending reporters from testifying on crimes or other acts they witness first-hand.

There will be no legal action tomorrow because it is Columbus Day, a legal holiday.

U.S. Ships Quit Athens; Target Not Revealed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (UPI).—The Defense Department said today that part of the U.S. Sixth Fleet has left Athens for an undisclosed location in the Mediterranean.

"Certain Sixth Fleet ships have put to sea," the spokesman said. But he refused to name the ships or reveal their destination.

The force included the aircraft carrier Independence and three destroyers, according to witnesses. The force was reported later to be headed toward Crete, which is 500 miles from Israel.

Iraq Takes Over Assets of 2 U.S. Oil Companies

BEIRUT, Oct. 7 (UPI).—Iraq today nationalized the assets of two American oil companies operating in the country in retaliation for what the Baghdad radio termed Israeli attacks against Egypt and Syria.

The radio named the companies as Standard Oil of New Jersey and Mobil Oil and said they owned 23.75 percent of the operations of the Basra Oil Co.

The announcement said: "The confrontation of imperialism and Zionist aggression against the Arab nation requires that we direct a strike against American interests in the Arab homeland and make oil a weapon in our hands and not in the hands of imperialists and Zionists."

On June 1, 1972, Iraq nationalized the Iraq Petroleum Co., the major foreign consortium operating in the country.

Iraq today also decided to restore diplomatic relations with Iran on the grounds that the current fighting requires the mobilization of all Iraqi resources, the Iraqi News Agency said.

Iraq appealed to Iran for negotiations in a dispute concerning navigation rights on the Shatt-Al-Arab waterway, which forms a border between the two countries, the agency said. Relations were broken off in January, 1970, because of the dispute.

Eban, Zayyat Give Views U.S. Seeks UN Council Action; Session Is Expected Today

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (UPI).—At the direction of President Nixon, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger today requested a meeting of the United Nations Security Council to search for a solution to the Middle East war.

The meeting was expected to be held tomorrow. Earlier efforts at the UN to call a Security Council session collapsed in the face of Soviet and Chinese opposition, sources at the UN said.

The U.S. decision to move to the Security Council would not be likely to have an immediate impact on the fighting. During the 1967 war, the Security Council met almost continuously without being able to end the fighting.

Mr. Kissinger spent the entire day at the State Department keeping in contact with foreign diplomats, meeting with his aides and receiving reports on the conflict. On Mr. Nixon's instructions, he has been in touch with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin, sources said.

The White House made the announcement of the U.S. request for a Security Council meeting after Mr. Nixon cut short a Columbus Day weekend in Florida and returned to Washington tonight.

In Moscow, the Soviet Union tonight blamed Israel for the new war, but avoided accusing the Israelis of actually starting the fighting.

In a carefully worded official statement, the Soviet government attributed the outbreak to "Israel's continuing aggression," a phrase the Russians use to describe Israeli occupation of Arab lands seized in the 1967 war.

"Heated-Up Situation" "In recent days," the statement said, "Israel had concentrated considerable armed forces on the cease-fire lines with Syria and Egypt, had called up reservists and, having thereby heated up the situation to the limit, unleashed military operations."

Again, the Russians avoided saying Israel was the first to unleash military operations.

The Soviet government said Israel had enjoyed "the support

and patronage of imperialist circles" but made no mention of the United States.

Tonight's circumspet statement was more careful than Soviet press accounts published earlier today. These bluntly accused the Israelis of starting the fighting yesterday.

At the UN, intense negotiations continued among various members of the 15-nation Security Council on what the body should do.

Egypt was reported planning to address the 135-member General Assembly tomorrow.

U.S. Ambassador John A. Scali conferred with other delegations and was in constant touch with Washington.

An ambassador from a non-aligned country told reporters that, while some council members wanted a simple cease-fire appeal, others insisted that there also should be a demand that Israel withdraw from all the Egyptian, Syrian and Jordanian territory that it occupied in the 1967 war.

This is a long-standing demand of a majority of UN members. A 1967 Security Council resolution laying down lines for an Arab-Israeli settlement calls for Israeli withdrawal from territories occupied in the war that

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Syrians Detain, Free Greek Ship

DAMASCUS, Oct. 7 (Reuters).

Syrian authorities have freed a Greek cruise ship which was seized for entering a prohibited area, official sources said here tonight.

Reports from Athens said the 3,743-ton Romanica, which was carrying several hundred tourists including many Americans, earlier had been escorted by Syrian naval vessels to the port of Tartus.

The sources said that, after questioning the ship's captain, it had been established that the Romanica entered Syrian prohibited waters by mistake. The ship later sailed for Cyprus, the sources added.

Israel Says It's Counterattacking

Both Sides Claiming Gains in War

(Continued from Page 1)

said that Syrian forces sank four Israeli naval vessels and shot down two Israeli helicopters in a two-hour sea battle off the port of Latakia.

In Amman a military spokesman said that eight American-made Israeli Phantoms entered Jordanian airspace today and were engaged by Jordanian anti-aircraft batteries.

The spokesman said the incident occurred at 11:45 a.m., 13 miles west of Amman. The incident was the first reported between Jordan and Israel.

The bridges over the Jordan River, linking Jordan with the Israeli-held West Bank, remained open today, but traffic was light. The occupied areas were reported quiet.

A Jordanian spokesman said King Hussein today inspected troops stationed along the cease-fire line with Israel. The spokesman said the king "supervised the movement and distribution of some units and then visited the air force command headquarters and discussed measures that were to be taken to face any eventuality."



Israeli Maj. Gen. Haim Herzog at press conference.

reserves, but as the fighting passed the 20th hour, Gen. Herzog forecast that "it is now merely a question of how long the Egyptians can hold out."

A radio report from the northern Syrian front said Israeli reserves and armor were reinforcing the line and "the balance of force is switching in Israel's favor."

No confirmation of the radio reports came from the military command, but command communications appeared increasingly optimistic after earlier Israeli setbacks.

Yesterday as the heaviest fighting in the Middle East since the 1967 war erupted, official announcements by Israel and Egypt agreed that Egyptian forces had crossed the Suez Canal and established footholds in the Israeli-occupied Sinai.

Canal Crossing

A military communiqué issued in Cairo contended that Egyptian forces had captured most of the eastern bank of the 100-mile canal. An Israeli military spokesman in Tel Aviv said Egyptian forces had crossed the Suez at several points in the northern and central sectors and had set up bridges across which men and vehicles were pouring.

Israeli and Syrian artillery duelled in the Golan Heights, and on both battlefronts there were air clashes. The Cairo radio said Egyptian forces had shot down 10 of their own in battles over the Sinai and the Gulf of Suez. The Israeli spokesman did not comment on losses but said Israeli planes had shot down eight Egyptian helicopters carrying troops into the southern Sinai.

The Damascus radio said that Syrian forces had recaptured Mount Hermon in the Golan Heights for the first time since 1967 and said Syrian troops were fighting on the ground with Israeli forces along the entire cease-fire line.

The fighting erupted on both fronts at about 2 p.m. and the severity of Yom Kippur, the Jewish Day of Atonement, was shattered across Israel with the roar of sirens. Thousands of reservists left homes and services in synagogues to report to military units as Israel declared a partial mobilization.

Fighting was not preceded by mounting tensions or diplomatic activity in recent days, although

there had been signs of troop buildups along the Suez and Golan cease-fire lines, established in August, 1970.

In a speech last night, Syria's President Assad appeared to concede something to the Israeli contention that Egypt and Syria had launched the attacks.

After insisting that Israel had been massing its forces on the front for a week, he said: "We did not allow the enemy to take us by surprise and our forces struck to repel his aggression at the right moment."

Israel's Defense Minister Moshe Dayan described the fighting last night as "all-out war." He conceded that Israel had lost several positions in the Sinai and at least one on the Golan Heights, but he said that Arab advances on both fronts were being contained and predicted an ultimate Israeli victory.

He said more ground might be lost before Israel's mobilization was sufficient to successfully counterattack and bring back the enemy forces. He said the Israeli aim would be to "inflict very heavy casualties" on the Arabs and to thwart any Arab effort to alter the cease-fire lines.

Premier Golda Meir, in a radio and television address, asserted that Egypt and Syria had attacked in "an act of madness" while "Jews were fasting and praying." She expressed confidence in ultimate Israeli victory.

Israel's Tactics Noted

The apparent ease with which Egyptian forces crossed the Suez Canal was explained yesterday by American military sources in terms of Israeli tactics.

Since the cease-fire that ended the six-day war of June, 1967, Israel has held the eastern side of the canal with an infantry screen, in some areas no stronger than two battalions with a third in reserve. In some locations the canal is very shallow, no more than 8 to 10 inches deep—the result of the destruction of embankments in 1967, which permitted sand to settle in.

When the Egyptian attack came, according to British military sources, the Israelis had two armored, three infantry and two parachute brigades at full strength, seven out of a total of 36 brigades. An infantry brigade's authorized strength is 3,500 men; those of armored and parachute brigades somewhat less.

Surprise Element

As the Israelis see it, Syrians and Egyptians had expected to make major gains in the initial attack. They had relied upon surprise, the sheer weight of their hundreds of tanks and the hope that an attack on Yom Kippur would both shock and paralyze the Israeli Army. In the Israeli view, the Arab armies did not do as well as they expected.

In London, British sources said that Israel realized Arab attacks were imminent when thousands of Soviet personnel suddenly quit Egypt and Syria shortly before fighting flared.

Informants said in the few hours left the Israeli government sought desperately to avert the attacks by using the good offices of the United States.

The sources said Israel assured the Egyptian and Soviet governments that it had no intention of attacking Egyptian or Syrian positions.

The British informants said Israel on Friday detected the departure of a large part of the Soviet Navy from Alexandria, an airlift of up to 15 large transport planes to and from Damascus evacuating Soviet technicians and their families, and the departure of most Russian advisers and technicians who stayed behind after the 1971 evacuation of Soviet personnel.

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Police said that about 100 pro-Arab demonstrators showed up outside the consulate, not far from the United Nations, and then a similar number from the Jewish Defense League appeared. Despite police efforts to keep them apart, the two groups charged each other. As police broke up the fight, two officers were injured.

More than 10,000 Israeli supporters massed outside United Nations headquarters here later today to demonstrate their concern for Israel.

Jewish groups around the United States planned rallies and other demonstrations, including fund-raising drives, in support of Israel.

Their attitude was perhaps epitomized by Dr. Zvi Almog, a Jewish community leader in Norfolk, Va. "This whole infamous situation has gotten to a point where we're fighting for our very survival," he said. "How can the world sit there and tolerate a situation that is similar to what took place at Pearl Harbor?"



Egyptian President Anwar Sadat (right) and War Minister Ahmed Ismail Ali following the progress in fighting with Israel on the Sinai front at command post Saturday.

Cairo's Bright Lights Blacked Out

From Wire Dispatches

CAIRO, Oct. 7.—The Egyptian capital entered its second day of the new Middle East war in a calm mood, with residents and tourists milling in the streets. But at nightfall the city of six million donned the dark mantle of a capital at war.

Gone were the bright lights that had shone last night. Young boys dashed up to halted cars tonight to smear their headlights with the blue paint that is now mandatory under the rules of the blackout, which was almost completely effective.

There still were no air raid sirens, but detailed instructions on what to do in an air raid—leave windows open, draw curtains and blinds, turn off gas and water, go to a shelter—were published in all papers. Cairo is only seven minutes by jet bomber from the Suez Canal.

Few people were on the streets. Those that were clustered around newsstands or sought out transistor radios to listen to government broadcasts.

Military communiqués, issued regularly over the radio yesterday and early today, dwelled on the fighting continued. At 9:30 tonight, there had been no communiqué for nearly seven hours.

Television carried a two-minute film of Egyptian tanks and

troops crossing a military bridge over the Suez Canal. The soldiers were waving their guns joyfully. Other scenes in the film showed what was described as Egyptian soldiers raising their flag in the Sinai Peninsula, occupied by Israel since the June, 1967, war. Others showed a boat cruising the canal.

All of Egypt's schools, which opened only last week after the long summer vacation, were ordered by the government to close.

Motorists formed queues at service stations for gasoline following the government announcement today that it is to be rationed.

Sugar disappeared from many stores within hours of an announcement that the ration would be halved. It was a busy shopping day in this city today.

Foreign embassies, usually closed Sundays, were manned. The diplomats were following the news and checking the whereabouts of their nationals.

About 1,500 Americans, many of them in oil exploration or teaching, are in Egypt. West Germany, Britain, Italy and several other Western European countries have large communities in Cairo, which has about 100 diplomatic missions.

With air and sea outlets closed, residents and visitors were forced

to stay in Egypt, although many wanted to leave. The major hotels were fairly full of tourists.

Damascus, Beirut Meets

DAMASCUS, Oct. 7 (Reuters).—Syrians crowded around radio sets today and cheered broadcast reports of Arab military successes. The mood of this capital was quiet but the war seemed very close.

People stopped in the streets this morning to watch a dogfight in the sky just to the south of Damascus. An Israeli jet crashed in a field about 10 miles from the city center. The pilot was not in it when a newsman arrived.

A total blackout was observed by shops and public buildings last night, but lights burned in many private houses.

The distant thud of artillery was heard here during most of the night. The sound came from the direction of Qatana, the closest point of the battle, about 15 miles from Damascus.

Shops and markets opened as usual this morning.

Lebanese See Fighting

In Beirut, there was little outward sign of tension. Crowds were out enjoying a Sunday of good weather.

Toward Lebanon's border with Syria, villages had a distant view of fighting.

Jerusalem Is Quiet—Serene on Surface

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, Oct. 7 (NYT).—In the midst of what will no doubt become known as the "Yom Kippur War," Jerusalem is the city of the surreal. The streets are largely empty and all but handful of its shops are closed.

Long lines of hopeful shoppers formed this morning at the supermarkets, but there were quiet, more quiet and orderly, one woman observed, than on a normal morning. All but a few of the capital's buses are gone, mobilized along with the men. Many of the taxis have been requisitioned as well, along with their drivers. It was a quiet city today, almost serene on the surface.

There is tension beneath that surface serenity, however, especially in the former Jordanian sector. The Arabs of East Jerusalem clearly have mixed feelings about the renewed fighting. They seem relieved that Jerusalem itself is not being shelled and bombed as it was in 1967, but they cannot conceal their delight at the reports of initial Arab successes on the battlefield.

In contrast to the Israeli sector, where only old men, women and children could be seen on the streets, there were hundreds of young Arab men on the sidewalks of East Jerusalem.

Traffic from the occupied West Bank of the Jordan was largely cut off from Jerusalem and the rest of Israel. The border police established roadblocks at all the crossing points and searched the cars coming from the West Bank. Few if any of the estimated 30,000 Arab laborers from the West Bank who work in Israel appeared at their jobs. Some were prevented from coming by the lack of public transportation, but others no doubt stayed away out of fear and uncertainty.

French Watching For Use of Jets Sold to Libyans

PARIS, Oct. 7 (Reuters).—The new Arab-Israeli fighting has again raised the question of the French jet fighter-bombers sold to Libya under a pledge that they would only serve for Libya's defense and not be transferred to the Suez Canal front.

French officials were watching the Libyan situation closely. So far, there were no indications of any Libyan participation in the fighting, they said.

A few years ago, Libya bought 110 Mirage jets for \$300 million in a controversial arms deal.

The Libyan Air Force has received 70 of the aircraft so far. Scores of Libyan pilots have been trained in France.

The French government has stated that it would cut off Mirage deliveries and spare parts if Libya violated its contract with France. After the 1967 war, France embargoed arms sales to Israel and the Arab countries directly involved in the conflict.



Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan reports on fighting Saturday.

Just as in Israel proper, there was a great rush among West Bank residents to lay in extra supplies. Long lines of shoppers formed outside the grocery stores that were open to buy rice, flour, sugar and oil. Both in the West Bank and in Jerusalem, the initial supplies of milk and bread were exhausted by midmorning, but the authorities promised that they would be replenished shortly.

It may be "all-out war," as Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said last night, but not on Israeli television. Last night, "Iron-sides," the runaway favorite serial among Israeli viewers, was screened as usual, followed by live coverage of the European basketball championships from Barcelona. "We may have lost a few positions on the Suez Canal," one Israeli journalist said, "but we beat Turkey, 96-78."

Golan Heights Front

MIGDAL HATEMEK, Israel, Oct. 7 (UPI).—Mary Malka, one eye blackened and her arms covered in bandages, sat on a suitcase in front of what used to be her three-room house in this settlement below the Golan Heights battlefield with Syria.

"We didn't hear anything," she said of the bomb explosion that destroyed a neighboring school and ripped her home apart last night.

Mrs. Malka, 37, said her family was on the front porch having tea when it happened.

"All of a sudden we were thrown onto the floor," she said. "Everything is gone from the kitchen—all the food, everything. I never expected this. Even during the six-day war we didn't feel it here."

And French, withdrew from Egyptian territory under UN pressure and after establishment of a UN peace-keeping force.

With the UN forces gone, and after another series of border clashes, war broke out again in June, 1967, and resulted in a quick victory for Israel. Within six days, the Israelis recaptured the Sinai Peninsula, captured the Golan Heights in Syria and a piece of Jordan and took over the whole of the city of Jerusalem, which they had shared with Jordan.

UN Resolution

Border artillery duels and other armed clashes followed the six-day war until a cease-fire, sponsored by the United States, was reached in August, 1970. The following year, the cease-fire broke down and the hostilities resumed.

On the diplomatic front, Israel and the Arabs have been engaged in a battle of words over a UN Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1967, calling for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied Arab territories. The resolution also urged recognition of the political independence and territorial integrity of each state in the area.

The Arabs argue that this requires the Israelis to withdraw from all occupied territory; the Israelis argue that it means only certain areas.

Cairo Is Seen Trying To End Long Deadlock

From Wire Dispatches

PARIS, Oct. 7.—As the fighting in the Middle East continued today, analysts tried to explain why it had begun again.

In Washington, it was recalled that in early summer some government analysts had expressed concern that Cairo might attempt to break out of the frozen position in which it found itself by taking military action designed to put pressure on the United States to, in turn, put pressure on the Israelis to come to a settlement. This was not a majority view, however, particularly in view of a certain warming of relations between Arab governments and the United States.

Analysis inside and outside the U.S. government believed that a military move by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat could also put pressure on the Arab oil states of the Persian Gulf, particularly Saudi Arabia, to use oil as a political weapon by withholding supplies.

Former Under Secretary of State George W. Ball said yesterday that he knew the possibility of a "suicide play" by Mr. Sadat in which he might fully anticipate an Israeli victory but would point up the need for Arab solidarity—with oil being the decisive weapon.

Mr. Ball said that Mr. Sadat might calculate that he could survive even a crushing defeat just as his predecessor, Gamal Abdel Nasser, did in 1967. But in defeat he could win the leverage to get other Arabs to withhold their oil. Mr. Sadat's recent rapprochement with King Faisal of Saudi Arabia was said to become more meaningful when seen in this context.

After the fighting broke out, Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., an outspoken supporter of Israel, said: "Early indications from United Nations observers confirmed that armed forces of Syria and Egypt initiated hostilities across the cease-fire line, taking advantage of the Jewish sacred day in the Jewish calendar. The movement of Soviet dependents prior to the outbreak of hostilities suggests that it was a planned and coordinated attack."

Sen. Jackson said: "In my opinion, the two Arab armies are seeking to create a diplomatic and political climate that they hope will encourage the great powers to impose a settlement favorable to Egypt and Syria."

UN Observers

UN military observers posted along the border areas reported yesterday that there had been crossings by Egyptian armed forces at five points along the Suez Canal and at two points in the Golan Heights. The observers did not confirm any prior attacks by the Israelis.

Robert J. McCloskey, who is now U.S. ambassador to Cyprus and is on temporary duty as a spokesman for Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, said that U.S. intelligence reports had indicated no Israeli military buildup in either the Suez or Golan Heights areas during the last several months.

Mr. McCloskey said that, during the past several weeks, there had been reports of a military buildup in the area of the Suez but these did not involve the Israelis.

"All indications," Mr. McCloskey said, "were that the buildup was 'an odious lie.'"

Mr. Eban said, "They aggravated aggression, mendacity." He said recent people will not believe that it would launch an attack on solemn holiday of Yom Kippur when "national awareness is at its lowest ebb."

The Israeli foreign minister said that his government was aware that an attack was imminent but took no preemptive action and we told governments so.

Reaction to this report, Mr. Eban said: "We were going through this process when the attack broke. They [U.S.] officials thought it was very disquieting and did attempt to find out there were going to be attacks and to prevent them."

Western European leaders' talks today in an effort to develop a unified stand on Middle East fighting. It would be a test of political co-operation within the nine-nation European Economic Community.

British Prime Minister Edward Heath met at his country in today with West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and discussed the prospect of developing a general European view on crisis. The Italian government also called for urgent consultations between the nations of Common Market.

Mr. Heath, who said he and Mr. Brandt agreed to their "mutual" agreement to a meeting of the UN Security Council, said that European governments had not yet had time to take a joint stand. He expressed the hope that one would emerge this week. "We are still in the process of talking about it," he said.

For the fighting, but many people commented, cleared Israel of aggression and said that it was Egyptians and Syrians who struck first.

Arab Chiefs Vow Support

(Continued from Page 1)

announcement did not specify how many planes and men were involved.

Kuwait announced today that its troops were fighting on the Suez Canal front. The Kuwaiti government also declared after a cabinet session that it would consider any world power interference against the Arabs in their fight with Israel as an attack on itself.

Other pledges of support have come from Yemen, Libya, Lebanon, Sudan and the Union of Arab Emirates. It was known if these offers of support included active military involvement.

Ugandan President Idi Amin yesterday ordered all Ugandan military officers currently training in Egypt and Libya to join Arab fighting Israel, a government spokesman said.

Yesterday, Mr. Bourguiba, predicted that Egypt and Syria would come out on the losing end of the Middle East fighting and that other Arab states "will not move" to join the battle.

The outspoken Mr. Bourguiba pointed to the failure of Jordan to commit itself as a sign of general Arab weakness of taking on Israel now. "You see that the eastern front has not moved," he said yesterday afternoon. "Israel has the much stronger force. The outcome will not be favorable to the Arabs."

"Israel has the means to present its case as if it were attacked. But I do not have the impression [Egyptian President Anwar] Sadat wants to make war. And Syria and Egypt would have had to be pushed into attacking. Perhaps Israel wants to destroy the weapons that the Arabs have got from the Russians since 1967."

"Or perhaps they want to occupy even more territory. I know that this war will be a very regrettable thing," he said.

WEATHER

	°F	
ALABAMA	21	Partly
ALASKA	14	Cloudy
ARIZONA	18	Cloudy
ARKANSAS	21	Partly
CALIFORNIA	22	Partly
COLORADO	22	Partly
CONNECTICUT	14	Cloudy
DELAWARE	18	Cloudy
FLORIDA	21	Partly
GEORGIA	21	Partly
ILLINOIS	21	Partly
INDIANA	21	Partly
IOWA	21	Partly
KANSAS	21	Partly
KENTUCKY	21	Partly
LOUISIANA	21	Partly
MAINE	21	Partly
MARYLAND	21	Partly
MASSACHUSETTS	21	Partly
MICHIGAN	21	Partly
MINNESOTA	21	Partly
MISSISSIPPI	21	Partly
MISSOURI	21	Partly
MONTANA	21	Partly
NEBRASKA	21	Partly
NEVADA	21	Partly
NEW HAMPSHIRE	21	Partly
NEW JERSEY	21	Partly
NEW YORK	21	Partly
NORTH CAROLINA	21	Partly
NORTH DAKOTA	21	Partly
OHIO	21	Partly
OKLAHOMA	21	Partly
OREGON	21	Partly
PENNSYLVANIA	21	Partly
RHODE ISLAND	21	Partly
SOUTH CAROLINA	21	Partly
SOUTH DAKOTA	21	Partly
TENNESSEE	21	Partly
TEXAS	21	Partly
UTAH	21	Partly
Vermont	21	Partly
Virginia	21	Partly
Washington	21	Partly
West Virginia	21	Partly
Wisconsin	21	Partly
Wyoming	21	Partly

Arabs and Jews Clash at Israeli Consulate in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (AP).—Arab and Jewish demonstrators clashed outside the Israeli Consulate here today. Eight were arrested.

Police said that about 100 pro-Arab demonstrators showed up outside the consulate, not far from the United Nations, and then a similar number from the Jewish Defense League appeared.

Despite police efforts to keep them apart, the two groups charged each other. As police broke up the fight, two officers were injured.

More than 10,000 Israeli supporters massed outside United Nations headquarters here later today to demonstrate their concern for Israel.

Jewish groups around the United States planned rallies and other demonstrations, including fund-raising drives, in support of Israel.

Their attitude was perhaps epitomized by Dr. Zvi Almog, a Jewish community leader in Norfolk, Va. "This whole infamous situation has gotten to a point where we're fighting for our very survival," he said. "How can the world sit there and tolerate a situation that is similar to what took place at Pearl Harbor?"

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Separate Interviews Humphrey, Goldwater Agree Opposing Big Troop Cuts

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (UPI).—Sen. Humphrey and Sen. Goldwater, both former presidents, said today they are not yet ready to agree to a possible cut in the number of troops in Europe.

Sen. Humphrey, D. Minn., said, "I don't think now is the time to cut American forces in Western Europe." Sen. Barry Goldwater, R. Ariz., said, "Both were interviewed separately in the latest issue of U.S. News and World Report."

Sen. Humphrey, however, indicated he favored a general cutback of 100,000 U.S. troops from overseas, particularly in the Pacific area.

On Sept. 23, the Senate voted to require a 25 percent, or 110,000-man, reduction in overseas troops by the end of 1975. This move was sponsored by Sen. Humphrey after Sen. Mike Mansfield, D. Mont., lost a bid to push through a 40 percent, or a 190,000-man, cutback.

"I'd rather have the first line of defense away from New York City or Minneapolis," Sen. Humphrey said. "That first line of defense is in Western Europe. As long as I can get my friends in Europe to commit their resources to their own defense and ours, I think we are in better shape."

Sen. Humphrey said he did not believe large reductions of forces overseas would reduce U.S. prestige and influence. "There is not one person in this government today that says we are weaker than the Soviet Union. So, given this leadership, we can afford to make some cuts in our defense budget."

Sen. Goldwater said he did not think the Soviet Union or the Warsaw Pact nations "are as big a threat as they were. . . . But if we show any indication that we are not going to maintain our military strength, the Soviets are going to be looking down our throats at the SALT talks (strategic arms limitation talks). We are not going to get anything out of those negotiations."

He said he would favor reducing troops overseas, including Europe, "only when we have some weapons that are not yet developed but which, when they are developed, may make it possible to reduce manpower."

Butz Denies Russia Reroutes U.S. Wheat

By Austin Scott

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (UPI).—Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz denied Friday that the wheat the Soviet Union is sending to India and other countries comes from the mammoth shipment purchased last year from the United States.

Mr. Butz issued his statement about the time nutrition expert Dr. Jean Mayer was telling a Senate hearing that the U.S.-Soviet deal made it possible for Russia to send food to India and Bangladesh, reaping great credit out of a generosity heavily subsidized by the U.S. taxpayer.

Dr. Mayer said the United States should create a grain authority to be the bargaining agent in future deals.

The agriculture secretary said he issued his statement to "set the record straight" after "several rumors . . . circulated in the United States recently that they were diverting our grain shipments."

"Confirms Our Conclusions"

"Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Carroll Brumthaver has just returned from Moscow," the secretary's statement said. "Russian officials assured him that one of the U.S. grain they bought is being diverted to other destinations outside the bloc. This confirms our own conclusions after checking out the rumors."

Rep. James M. Hanley, D. N.Y., said he saw Russian ships unloading wheat in Senegal two weeks ago. Rep. Hanley said the Senegalese were paying more than \$4 a bushel. The Soviet Union paid \$1.63 a bushel for the wheat it bought from the United States.

Rep. Neal Smith, D. Iowa, said Russia bought twice as much wheat as it needed for internal consumption in the 1972 deal.

"Hogwash" Is Reply

Rep. Smith, asked about Mr. Butz's statement, replied: "Hogwash."

"It doesn't make any difference what the label says," he said. "So they bought it from us, took it to Russia and then shipped it to India. It's six of one and a half-dozen of the other."

The two million tons of wheat that Russia has agreed to loan India "will be their own wheat," Mr. Butz said. " . . . since they have just harvested a record large grain crop of their own. Some Canadian or Australian wheat may also be included."

The General Accounting Office said in March that Mr. Butz's Agriculture Department subsidized the grain sale "much beyond what appeared necessary or desirable."

It said the winners in the deal were the big U.S. grain exporters and the Soviet Union, which got an estimated 440 million bushels of wheat at "what turned out to be bargain prices."

Dr. Mayer, chairman of the 1970 White House Conference on Food, Nutrition and Health, said the deal amounted to a "nutritional fiasco," that helped promote starvation in some parts of the world.

Rising world prices resulting from the deal are "as responsible for famines as are the natural conditions which aggravate the situation," Dr. Mayer said.

Mr. Brumthaver told a news conference that the Soviet Communist party secretary, Leonid I. Brezhnev, told Treasury Secretary George Shultz in Moscow last week that the Russians expected a "massive" wheat crop this year.

But Mr. Brumthaver said Soviet officials "had some reservations about how much of the wheat was winnowed or yet to be cut."

Women Flunk L.A. Police Test For 'Amazons'

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 7 (UPI).—Almost all the women candidates for the new "unisex" police force flunked the physical strength test.

Of the 178 applicants, 35 were women. Only two of them passed the test, compared with 139 of the 143 male applicants, and one of these two women was disqualified for other reasons.

Candidates had to run 50 yards, scale a wall 6 feet high in less than 17 seconds, hang from a chinning bar for one minute, drag a 150-pound weight 50 feet in less than 16 seconds, hold a stylus steady for 15 seconds and run as many laps as possible in 12 minutes around a one-eighth-mile track.

Sgt. Fanchon Blake, a policewoman, is suing the police department in federal court to force the city to hire more women officers. She said the tests were designed "systematically to exclude women" from the force and the standards were "set at such a high level only Amazons could pass."

EC Blocks Plant Near Philadelphia

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (UPI).—The European Community has barred construction of a \$1.2-billion atomic power plant on a Delaware River island, 4.5 miles south of Trenton and 11 miles from Philadelphia. It was the first time the EC has banned a nuclear power plant near a large city.

The EC said the plant would be too close to the city and would be a threat to the environment. The EC said the plant would be a threat to the environment. The EC said the plant would be a threat to the environment.

Poll Shows 46% Of Americans For Defense Cuts

PRINCETON, N.J., Oct. 7 (UPI).—With appropriations for defense currently a major subject of debate in Congress, the latest Gallup poll shows the public to be about evenly divided on the question of defense spending, with 46 percent holding the view that "too much" is being spent on defense, compared with 43 percent who feel the amount is "about right" or "too little."

The findings represent a slight increase in the proportion favoring a cutback in defense spending since the previous survey in March.

Differences in opinion on the basis of political affiliation are sharp, with the gap having widened since the March survey. A majority of Democrats in the current poll, 55 percent, say too much is being spent for defense. In contrast, only 31 percent of Republicans share this view. The earlier findings were 47 percent for Democrats and 35 percent for Republicans.

Those polled who favor an increase in the amount spent for military and defense purposes asserted that defense is worth the cost. Opposition to military spending stems largely from the belief that defense spending diverts much-needed funds from domestic problems.

Shultz-Tito Talks Focus on Private Firms' Ventures

BELGRADE, Oct. 7 (UPI).—Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz yesterday held brief but intensive talks with President Tito and other senior Yugoslav officials and, afterward, pledged that the United States will continue to seek greater economic cooperation between the two nations.

Mr. Shultz's talks with Marshal Tito, Premier Djokovic and Finance Minister Janko Smole focused on Yugoslavia's need for American capital investments, particularly private undertakings in joint ventures with Yugoslav firms.

Both sides agreed that an American-Yugoslav chamber of commerce should be established within a few months to encourage investments through regular contacts between U.S. and Yugoslav firms.

American-Yugoslav trade for this year is expected to exceed \$420 million, more than twice the 1969 level. Nine joint ventures have been concluded while five are being negotiated. The bulk of American credits has come from the U.S. government's Export-Import Bank, which has extended roughly \$1 billion in credits—\$330 million in preliminary commitments—for purchases of American industrial equipment and technology.

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Day of Atonement

It was in the month of Ramadan and on the day of Yom Kippur that the Arabs struck at Israel, and for the fourth time in a quarter century two of the great cultures and religions that had their birth in Palestine—each of which uses "peace" as its customary greeting—are at war in their common Holy Land.

That it was the Egyptians and the Syrians who broke the truce, with an offensive that shows all the signs of long planning, is clear enough, despite the conflicting reports concerning the origins of the fighting. But unlike the three wars that preceded this one (more accurately, the three phases of the same war) there was no diplomatic crisis preceding the strikes across the Golan Heights and the Suez Canal. Indeed, to most world capitals the renewal of war came as a complete surprise, not only because of the lack of the usual oratorical preliminaries but because the reasons seem presently so obscure.

The Arab states had been making progress in mustering global opinion against Israel in a variety of ways. Anti-imperialist clichés had been at work among the Communist and African nations; oil had been tempting the industrialized states, and the Israeli policy of reprisals had undercut Israel's standing, but none of these had been sufficient to affect, seriously, events of the battlefield, the forum in which Egypt and Syria have chosen to argue their case.

Perhaps they hope thus to crystallize all the trends that have thus far favored their

side—but produced no concrete results. Iraq very promptly nationalized American petroleum assets within its territory, as "a strike against American interests in the Arab homeland." Perhaps—although this is still hard to believe—the Arab forces hope to achieve enough military success to bolster their bargaining position. Perhaps both goals may coalesce in attempting a decisive confrontation—in the field, in the world's chancelleries, in the United Nations.

The sudden onslaught, however, has done more to destroy the moral foundations of the Arab position in those parts of the world where moral status has importance than the reprisal raids did to damage Israel's standing. For this is not, to all appearances, an attack on specific places for specific purposes. It is, rather, a revival of the use of force to achieve sweeping ends.

That the fighting broke out on the Jewish Day of Atonement has a significance beyond the Hitlerian cynicism of choosing that particular time for the offensive. Those who died, or who will die until the shooting stops, are the human atonement for crimes and follies, for aspirations that take no account of cost, for the flight from reason that makes war. There is a better way, and neither Israelis nor Arabs have sought hard enough to find it. At this moment, the Arabs seem to bear the chief weight of the latest sin, but unless both meet their real responsibilities, unless they can give genuine meaning to "shalom" and "salaam," war will continue to defile the land that is holy for so many, and the atonement will go from death to death.

Chile: Still Off Course

Chile's military rulers are launching a worldwide publicity campaign to explain why they felt compelled to destroy the elected government of President Allende and to try to purge the country of Marxist influences. They will discover, however, that their actions at home will always have far greater impact on their international standing than public relations efforts abroad.

It has been the military's home-front excesses—the executions, even if the numbers killed have been wildly exaggerated abroad; the mass arrests, many based on hearsay or grudges; the brutal treatment of detainees, now too well documented to admit of doubt; the deliberate stoking of xenophobia against all foreigners—these actions have blackened the once-enviable reputation of Chile's armed forces in the Americas and beyond.

In a country as bitterly polarized as Chile had become during the Allende government's attempts to impose drastic socialism opposed by the majority, prompt pacification and reconciliation could not be expected. But the junta will surely render these imperative long-run goals impossible if it carries out what seems to be a plan to try every major figure of that government within its reach before military tribunals on charges of treason.

The trial of Luis Corvalan, the Communist party secretary-general, is a case in point.

Strange as it seems to those unfamiliar with Chilean politics, the Communists not only had played by the democratic rules but had been a force for moderation and compromise within the Allende coalition, repeatedly critical of the more revolutionary Socialists. In the absence of solid evidence in open court, the junta will have difficulty convincing the world that Mr. Corvalan was guilty.

Apart from its zeal to punish Allende associates and to root out Marxists, the junta has hinted at a long stretch of military rule under something like a corporate state structure. A new constitution will reportedly provide for a continuing military role in government, including representation in legislative bodies. And in one of its most ominous actions, the junta is replacing all rectors of Chilean universities with military officers.

If it persists in measures so destructive of Chile's democratic tradition, the junta will court not merely the hostility abroad that seems to worry it but eventual disaster for itself at home. The hope must be that many of these actions are stopgap measures taken in haste and that the military leaders will ultimately reject the corporate state, opting instead for a return to democratic, constitutional government, with the armed forces returning to their traditional place on the sidelines.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

A Permanent State of Emergency

A special Senate committee has published the blueprint for an American dictatorship—a compilation of the extraordinary powers which any president could exercise, pursuant to law, in time of war or national emergency. The report is staggering. It itemizes more than 470 separate statutes which give the chief executive discretionary power to seize property and commodities, control the means of production, mobilize the reserves, institute martial law, take over transportation systems, regulate all private enterprise and otherwise control the life of every citizen. Even more sobering than the scope of these emergency powers is the fact that they could be invoked at any time, even today, since the United States is now in a legal state of national emergency which dates all the way back to 1933.

To Sens. Frank Church, D., Idaho, and Charles McC. Mathias Jr., R., Md., co-chairmen of the special Senate panel, this situation constitutes "an underlying threat to democratic government" created over the years by "the combination of activist presi-

dents, permissive Congresses, and a series of great crises and tumults."

There is no question that the President should have some extraordinary powers available for immediate action in a genuine national crisis. But those powers should be tailored to contemporary needs, enacted by a contemporary Congress and activated by a new proclamation when and if an emergency should arise. The profusion of existing laws and old proclamations, catalogued so thoroughly by the Senate committee, makes emergencies a continuing state and tyranny a constant possibility. Having identified the dangers, Sens. Church and Mathias now intend to recommend specific ways for Congress to recapture the authority which past legislatures have given away. Their effort is proceeding, as it should, in a spirit of bipartisanship with full cooperation from the executive branch. It is a vital chapter in the congressional drive to revitalize the system of checks and balances contemplated by the Constitution.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

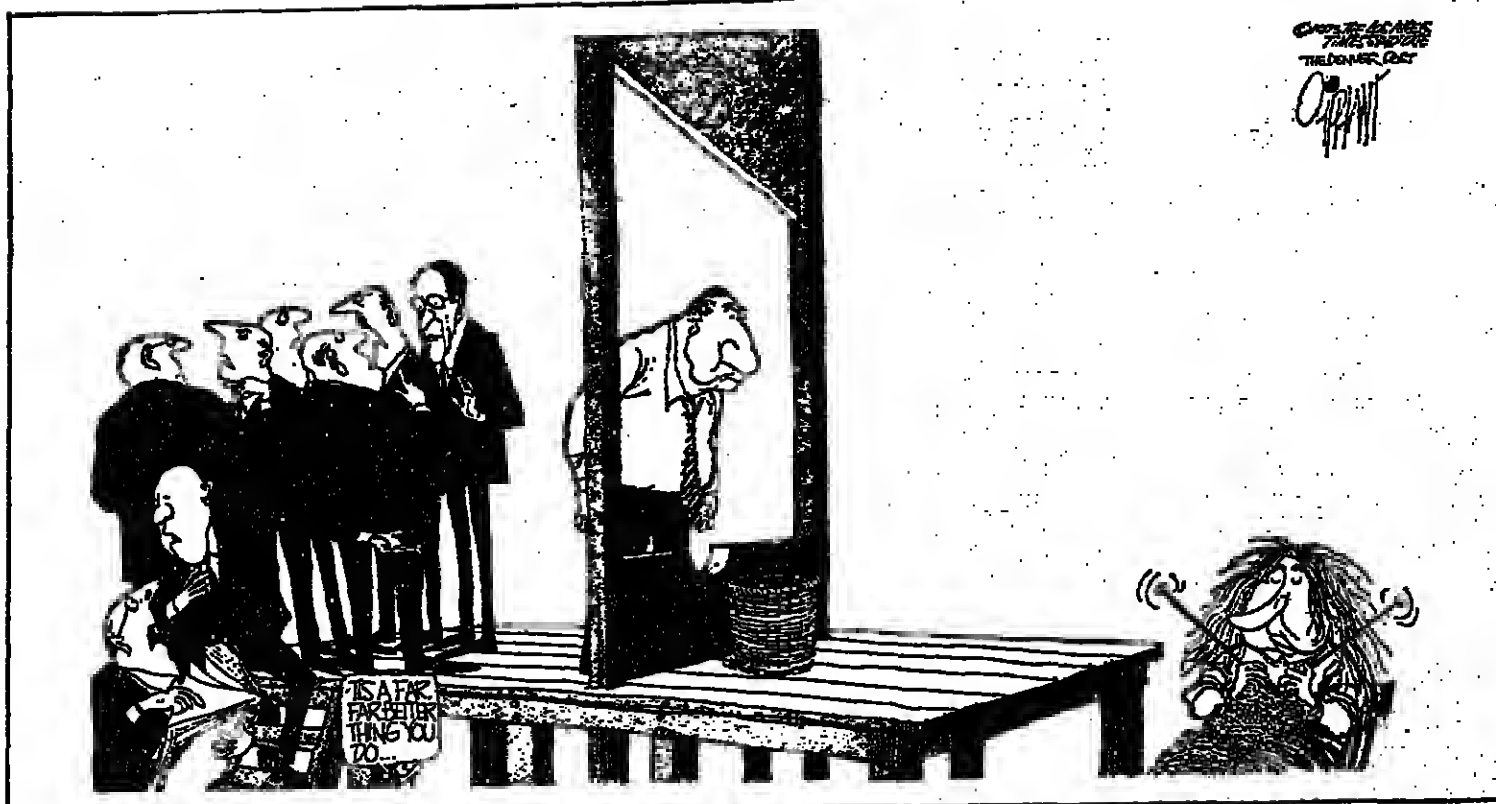
October 8, 1898

LONDON—The Daily Telegraph this morning prints one Chinaman's views on Europeans. He calls them "barbarians" and says they don't know how to amuse themselves. "You never see them enjoy themselves by sitting quietly on their ancestor's graves. Also, they jump around and kick balls as if they were paid to do it and they have no sense of dignity as they walk with women, sit at the same table with them and serve them first."

Fifty Years Ago

October 8, 1923

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The law which requires officers of the American Army at the age of 64 years may be again generally discussed now that General Pershing has recently passed his 63rd birthday. There appears to be only one chance of his retention as Chief of Staff, and that is if Congress passes special legislation just for him. But in view of his own agreement with the law, it is doubtful if the general will remain after this time next year.



Vice-President Agnew: Villain or Victim

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—After the damaging disclosures of political and financial corruption in the last presidential election, there was a natural demand in Washington and in the nation for punishment and reform. This is the critical point of Vice-President Agnew's appeal to Congress, his complicated and often contradictory appeals to principles he ignored in the past, and his defiant challenge to his own administration, whose tough battles he led in the first Nixon administration.

If I hear him right, he is saying that he is being made the victim of a political financial system that is common to both parties in most states, that his predecessors and successors in Maryland and elsewhere have solicited funds from contractors and consultants who were given government building contracts, that their contributions were used for political, and not for personal, purposes, and that after Watergate, this "common practice" was under attack and that he was being made the fall guy for Watergate and all the other dirty tricks, which he was not involved in.

Raising money from state contractors, he says, Yes. Twisting arms to get contributions from contractors and others who could do the job, Yes. But as for burglary, espionage, sabotage, false testimony against the opposition, forgeries of State Department cables against President Kennedy—nobody has produced the slightest evidence that Mr. Agnew knew anything about all this. And of course, he denies that the money wheedled out of contractors for political purposes ever ended up in his own pocket.

Feels Trapped

So he feels trapped between the old politics and the new dirty tricks, and is fighting for his life. He is not saying that the old system of trading contracts for campaign contributions was right, but only that it was common and should be changed to a system of public financing of political campaigns and that he feels caught in the middle.

How he has fought to get himself out of this tangle is another matter. His objective is quite clear. He wants to be judged by the people who are part of the system. He knows that the old system of pressuring funds out of people who do work for the government was wrong and probably illegal, that after Watergate the new Justice Department under Elliot Richardson was going to try to enforce the law as it had never been enforced

before and that he might be the victim of the very harsh law-and-order principle he had argued for on the stump over the last four years.

Accordingly, he has attacked the Justice Department, charged his own colleagues there with trying to destroy him by leaks to the press, and appealed for an open hearing before Congress. In the process of defending himself against wrong motives and unproved charges, he attributed unproved motives and charges to officials of the Justice Department and the press.

Under the circumstances, one can understand even if one does not approve his tactics. He was entitled to secrecy about the investigation that he may have broken the law. Somebody did leak the investigation to the press. The press has published unsubstantiated reports that he has taken political kickbacks, the privacy of the grand jury proceedings has been violated and

this has probably destroyed his political future.

Still, the public hearing that Mr. Agnew has requested before Congress on television would spread the charges even more widely. For if the Justice Department "leaks," Congress "pours" and after any dramatic congressional bill of impeachment, the chances of getting an unprejudiced jury to hear his case in the courts would be almost impossible.

Nevertheless, this did not justify his public charges that his own colleagues in the administration and his critics in the press were out to get him. His problem, as I see it, was that after Watergate a new Justice Department was determined to enforce the law that had not been enforced before, that this was a result of Watergate, which was none of his doing, and therefore that he felt he had to appeal for a fair hearing to the people who would judge him on the

common practices of politics rather than on the law. So he appealed to Congress, where, in fairness, most members also fiddle with campaign finances and the law. When they refused to hear him, at least for the time being, he turned again on the press and diverted the case into a question of who was leaking and publishing reports against him.

It is just one more ironic incident in this whole tragedy. Mr. Agnew has been brought down by the normal and careless political and financial system that brought him into national prominence. In the end, he may have to pay the price for Watergate, which was not his game. He was merely part of the old system, which hopefully will be destroyed by the reaction to Watergate, but he is still fighting against the conclusion that he should be its villain and victim, rather than the people who produced Watergate in the first place.

Love and Logic in China

By C. L. Salzberger

PEKING—The developing relationship between the People's Republic of China and the United States is compounded of logic and love with considerably more of the former on the Chinese side and more of the latter on the American side. With this in mind, one might conveniently recall the sonnet of Edna St. Vincent Millay which begins: "No further from me than my hand is China that I love so well. Love does not help to understand the logic of the bursting shell."

The revolutionary logic compelling Peking to accept a friendly stance toward Washington derives from the Sino-Soviet quarrel. Apparently Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Zhou En-lai felt it would be folly to face two vast enemies at once. They decided to harmonize U.S. relations because it was less dangerous than any attempt to accommodate Russia.

This should not be taken as implying that China has ceased to oppose what it considers imperialist attitudes in the U.S.A. Peking opposes any kind of balance of power and prefers continuation of Soviet-American rivalry—so long as the United States doesn't get too weak. Premier Zhou frankly warns that Moscow and Washington are contending for hegemony. However, he fears America less and says: "U.S. imperialism started to go downhill after its defeat

in the war of aggression against Korea. It has openly admitted that it is increasingly on the decline; it could not but pull out of Vietnam."

What is seen as the lesson of Vietnam plus development of China's small nuclear arsenal led to a more equal diplomatic colloquy. Therefore President Nixon's signals were correctly interpreted. In 1969 Mr. Nixon urged easing of tensions and stopped naval patrols in the Taiwan Strait. He resumed bilateral talks, lifted travel bans and reduced trade embargoes. He also sent direct messages here via General de Gaulle in France and Yahya Khan in Pakistan.

The result was Peking's decision to accept a secret visit by Henry Kissinger. As Chairman Mao told Edgar Snow in December, 1970: "If the Soviet Union wouldn't do [point the way], then he would place his hopes on the American people."

Kissinger's Role

At first there were hints China wanted to achieve this through the Democratic opposition represented by Sen. Mansfield, who had indicated a desire to visit this country. But Mansfield postponed his trip and the regime recognized it was wiser to talk directly with the Nixon administration even if it represented "monopoly capitalists."

The wisdom of this decision was shown by the surprising personal rapport between Mr. Kissinger and the Chinese leadership. Premier Zhou told one journalist: "There is a man who knows the language of both worlds—his own and ours." He told an ambassador: "One can talk with Kissinger." When the new Secretary of State returns this month he will be exceptionally well received.

On a personal level, the traditionally xenophobic Chinese have been going out of their way to demonstrate friendship for Americans. It is now recalled that the United States, unlike Europe, never sought territorial concessions during China's disastrous nineteenth-century weakness, used its indemnification for "Boxer Rebellion" losses to build educational institutions and sent missionaries who developed a true love for China.

American visitors are not only feted but are cautioned on the need to stay strong and alert to the Soviet military danger; also to compose existing differences with Western Europe in order to prevent that area's slow disintegration. Nobody talks about the United States as a "paper tiger" any more. Indeed, what is most feared is that we may become one.

But before détente can develop into formal friendship—like that between France and China—there will have to be an arrangement on Taiwan, at least pulling out vestigial U.S. forces and diplomatic representation. China regards Taiwan as France regarded Alsace-Lorraine before World War I—a lost province.

Mr. Kissinger, of course, knows this as well as anyone. But whether he will feel free to negotiate further diminishment of U.S. support for that island in exchange for improvement of other relationships is still unknown. Meanwhile, the United States cautiously seeks to establish a new global power balance which China endorses for today but not tomorrow. In this effort, the logic of Peking is amenable. A United States being extended from Southeast Asia is no longer seen as menacing. Indeed, if anything, there is worry that the war wounds in Vietnam plus Watergate may revive American isolationism at a moment when only Russia could benefit from its reclusion.

Buchanan's Contribution To Watergate

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—For years now has been accepted that Herbert Welch's sudden and stark accusation—"Have you no sense of decency, sir?"—of Sen. McCarthy turned the attention to the senator's political disadvantage. In course it will be recognized should think that what Welch did to the McCarthy investigation, Patrick Buchanan did the Watergate investigation. A gently a perspective was raised and it is questionable whether ever again Sen. Ervin can quite the old confidence in the old moralistic droll comparing his mission with of Abraham Lincoln. Indeed is altogether possible that Welch will not be awed again perhaps for a moment.

Everyone recognizes the far poise of Patrick Buchanan and his enormous forensic genuity. In the last analysis, in a relativist universe, it is true that evil is evil, irrespective of the universality, practice, or of its history. But, as Mr. Buchanan pathetically insisted, the fact that it is evil is not what which brushes up against elusive, and the best way archaeological explorers to state it is precisely by asking are the norms a culture, settled upon. If there is any party between these norms, those that commend themselves under the aspect of the law, why that is the responsibility of the lords spiritual of America discourse upon. Not Buchanan, not even Welch do not suggest that they are indifferent to eternal, merely that those in seat them do not naturally in them for evidence, as, say, might look to Father John C. May Murray, or Harvey C. Well, me.

Superstitions

That, then, was the mind Buchanan's points. But it had to dispel some of the stitious accretions "at hand" around the Watergate litigation. Among them a perverse notion that Nixon, ticklers cheated Muskie, the nomination, or secured McGovern. This he did. The New York Times, in hysteria over the derailed performance of Buchanan, created an editorial called "ony of a Sumer," in which denigrated Mr. Buchanan's tempestuous "diversity." The reference was to his that the foundations in country are, for the most left-minded people and prizes. Buchanan then the Ford Foundation, is for the Institute for Policy Studies, and the IPS's support underground-type radical, called the Quicksilver Times.

Well, it transpires the Ford Foundation only gave thousand dollars to IPS, in 1964, and that IPS hasn't any money to the Quicksilver Times. But the Times' finger over the use by Buchanan's "diversity tactic" is substantially dispelled by what pended. Buchanan was called little if any notice. And he not even aware that the mittie had got hold of a random he had written "three one half years ago about "imbalance in resources" regard to the foundations."

Buchanan, then, didn't bribe the foundations—the court did. And Buchanan had to on his memory. It was in that fallible. A recent fact reported that IPS had in the Quicksilver Times. And Ford Foundation's political cratism is about as innocent as Sally Rand's fan.

Buchanan did not fail to the necessary qualifications namely that some of the people committed here and for these some of them already gone to jail, and he did was to shake up the little tribune of the people's mandate to investigate and up with proposed reforms become so thoroughly diffuse narcissism and meandering jistic soliloquies that the bogged over the diffusers it all. There is nothing hard-liner to call attention all that dopey, mephitic vances. Buchanan did that did it brilliantly.

Revenue Service Reportedly Probing Net Worth of Agnew

By Martin Waldron

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7 (NYT).—The Internal Revenue Service is reportedly compiling a net-worth statement on Vice President Agnew as part of the continuing investigation into his financial affairs.

Although the purpose of the investigation is not known, the service often uses a net-worth audit in an attempt to find out if a defendant is evading taxes. The amount on which he is assessed is based on the net worth of his family.

On Oct. 3, agents from the Charlotte, N.C., office of the IRS subpoenaed records in Asheville, N.C., showing a gift of four yards of homespun cloth, worth \$16, to Mr. Agnew in 1967 at the time of the Southern Governors' Conference.

Such gifts are sometimes considered as income for tax purposes.

In making a case charging income tax evasion against an individual, the IRS sometimes alleges failure to pay tax on specific income items, which it then seeks to prove were received by the individual.

The revenue agents and agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are reportedly checking every financial transaction that the Vice President has had over the last six years, even going so far as to verify, at a Baltimore County haberdashery, that Mr. Agnew bought two ties for \$6, plus sales tax.

SS Membership
A small nonpartisan political group in Baltimore, the United Christian Citizens, also reported it had been visited by an FBI agent to check Mr. Agnew's SS-a-year membership.

The government agents have had access to Mr. Agnew's official financial records since mid-August, when the Vice President made them available to U.S. Attorney George Heall and his staff in Baltimore.

On Aug. 2, Mr. Heall notified Mr. Agnew that he was being investigated for possible bribery, extortion, conspiracy and tax fraud.

In addition, the government has subpoenaed records of 27 engineering companies and architects that did business with Baltimore County and the State of Maryland when Mr. Agnew was county executive and governor.

Net Gain
Last year, in the political campaign, Mr. Agnew issued a financial statement that put his net worth at \$188,250. In 1968, he issued a statement showing he was worth \$111,000.

In the 1972 report, Mr. Agnew said his financial resources included \$97,250 in cash in bank accounts and an interest in houses, including his \$190,000 home in Bethesda, Md.

The investigation of Mr. Agnew by the special federal grand jury in Baltimore, which began its probe into Maryland corruption in December, is expected to continue this week while attorneys for Mr. Agnew and the government argue over whether a Vice President can be indicted while in office.

Mr. Agnew contends that a Vice President must be impeached by the House and convicted by the Senate before he can be indicted in a criminal case.

Greece Will Pay Constantine \$4 Million for Seized Estates
ATHENS, Oct. 7 (NYT).—The Greek government announced yesterday that it would pay \$4 million to King Constantine and his family for the seizure of 19,000 acres of the royal family's private estates in Greece.

The properties are estimated to have a market value in excess of \$900 million. King Constantine received \$5 million when he sold one-twentieth of his estate, south of Athens, last year.

Meanwhile, President George Papadopoulos yesterday approved Premier-designate Spiros Markezinis' cabinet and his statement of policy, clearing the way for the swearing in tomorrow of the first civilian government of the new republic, a presidential spokesman said.

Members of the outgoing cabinet, who had taken part in the 1971 coup led by Mr. Papadopoulos, submitted their resignations on Sept. 26 to protest the demilitarization of the government. On Tuesday, Mr. Markezinis, 64, was given a mandate to form a cabinet. The president said its main objective would be to prepare Greece for free parliamentary elections. On July 28, Greek voters ratified the switch

to a republic, proclaimed on June 1.

The presidential spokesman said the 39 cabinet members—a deputy premier, 20 ministers and 18 deputy ministers—would be sworn in at noon tomorrow. He said Mr. Markezinis chose Ambassador Christian Xanthopoulos-Palamas, a former alternative foreign minister, as foreign minister, and Mr. Papadopoulos appointed as defense minister an architect, Nikolaos Efessios, 49, who was minister of national economy in the outgoing cabinet.

Exiled King Constantine, 32, has said he is moving from Rome to England.

Yesterday's decree awarded the royal estates to museums and libraries and ordered the return of all personal belongings left behind by the king and his family. It said the compensation, which will be paid tax free, would include \$470,000 to the king's mother, Queen Frederika, and \$400,000 to his youngest sister, Princess Irene.

It said the balance of \$3,100,000, plus \$3,870,000 deposited in the bank from the sale of part of the royal estate, would be given to the king.



A bird wades in a pond in Helsinki during a stop on its way from the Arctic zone of northern Russia toward warmer southern climes where it will spend winter.

Whitelaw Has Compromise To Offer in Ulster Deadlock

By Bernard D. Nossiter

BELFAST, Oct. 7 (WP).—William Whitelaw, Britain's minister for Northern Ireland, has privately worked out a compromise plan if Roman Catholic and Protestant politicians fail to break their deadlock over sharing power in the province.

Mr. Whitelaw and his aides have said nothing publicly about the plan, hoping that local political leaders can work out a deal. But if they do not, it was learned, Mr. Whitelaw will produce a proposal based on a little-known feature of the constitutional act governing the province.

Mr. Whitelaw began presiding Friday over talks on a coalition government. There were signs that it went well and the negotiations will continue this week.

The first day of talks, however, barely touched on the central question: How the rival parties will share the 12 posts in the new executive to rule the province.

Members of the Protestant-run Unionist party want a clear majority in the executive, reflecting the two-to-one Protestant majority in Northern Ireland's population. The Unionists are seeking seven seats for themselves and propose four for the Catholic-backed Social Democratic and Labor party and one for the small and nonsectarian Alliance party.

SDLP Seeks Five Seats
The SDLP, however, wants a more even split. It seeks five seats each for itself and the Unionists and two for Alliance.

Mr. Whitelaw's compromise would give the parties only 10 of the 12 posts. The Unionists would get five, the SDLP four and Alliance one.

Under the act now governing Northern Ireland, the SDLP (UPL) would accept Mr. Faulkner in return for putting their own man in the executive's second post, heading a Department of Finance. In the view of some officials, this "second" post is in reality the key spot. The head of the Finance Department will control what purse strings can be pulled in Northern Ireland, fixing priorities for the money that Britain pours into the province.

Reservoir Blasted
BELFAST, Oct. 7 (UPI).—Bombers today blew a hole in a County Londonderry reservoir and destroyed two customs offices near the border with the Irish Republic at Newry, the British Army said.

An army spokesman said thousands of gallons of water gushed out of the reservoir near Garvagh, 50 miles northwest of Belfast, when a blast knocked an 18-inch hole in its dam.

Two other bombs blasted camper trailers used by customs officials on the main Belfast-Dublin highway, the spokesman said.

The bombs were planted by four gunmen who allowed the officials in the campers to escape before they themselves fled in a car to the Irish Republic, he said. No one was reported injured.

Bombs last night wrecked a government building in Belfast and a bank at Dromven, 20 miles south of Londonderry, the police said. Telephone warnings prevented casualties.

In Belfast, the Northern Ireland Housing Executive building, 200 yards from city hall, was wrecked by a suitcase blast. Surrounding buildings were damaged.

In Londonderry, a bomb slightly injured a soldier and a woman passerby and troops fired rubber bullets to scatter youths who stoned them after a Catholic civil rights march.

Ex-POWs Cleared For Second Time
WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP).—The Army and Navy have tossed out the last of the remaining misconduct charges against former prisoners of war in Vietnam, the Pentagon said Friday.

Four enlisted men were cleared for the second time of accusations of mutiny and aiding the enemy. They are Army S. Sgts. James Daly Jr. of Brooklyn, N.Y., and John A. Young of Greyslake, Ill. Marine S. Sgt. Alfonso Rialte of Santa Rosa, Calif., and Marine Pvt. Frederick L. Elbert of Brentwood, N.Y.

They were among eight Army and Marine enlisted men originally charged with misconduct by Air Force Col. Theodore Guy, commander of a POW camp in North Vietnam. One of the eight committed suicide. Charges against the remaining seven were dismissed on July 2.

Bombs Go Off Early, Fail to Kill Makarios

Nicosia, Cyprus, Oct. 7 (AP).

—Cyprus police said there was an abortive attempt to assassinate President Makarios today.

A spokesman said a small bridge near the village of Ayios Seryios, in the Famagusta district, was blown up with land mines a few minutes before the presidential motorcade was due to pass the point.

"For some unknown reason, the mines were detonated five minutes before the president's car was to pass that road en route to the village," he said.

Nobody was hurt. Archbishop Makarios, who was on his way to the village, took an alternate route there.

The spokesman said police searched the area immediately after the blast and arrested a wanted member of the anti-government EOKA underground organization of Gen. George Grivas.

Confession Reported
The man, Kyriacos Tsakouras, 23, who was armed with a machine gun and a number of grenades, confessed he had planted the explosives under the bridge, the spokesman said.

There have been several recent attempts to kill the president. Two months ago, police found bombs under a bridge on the road to the archbishop's summer residence. In March, 1970, the presidential helicopter was shot down, allegedly by a group of Grivas supporters, but the archbishop was not hurt.

Archbishop Makarios has spoken several times recently about plots to kill him and has accused Gen. Grivas of masterminding them.

In recent months, followers of Gen. Grivas have renewed their guerrilla battle for Enosis (union of Cyprus with Greece). They have staged a series of raids on police stations throughout the island and kidnapped Justice Minister Christos Vakis, releasing him unharmed after one month.

Opposition Aides Back Vorster on Staying in the UN
PRETORIA, South Africa, Oct. 7 (Reuters).—Opposition politicians yesterday welcomed Premier John Vorster's decision to keep South Africa a member of the United Nations despite the UN General Assembly's rejection Friday of South Africa's credentials and a walkout by about 100 UN delegates.

Derick de Villiers said that his United party welcomed the premier's decision. But he warned that Friday's events indicated that the present General Assembly session would be a stormy one for the nations of southern Africa.

Mrs. Helen Suzman, the Progressive party's lone parliamentarian and a vehement government critic, said that it would be wrong for South Africa to leave the UN. "It is a world forum and we should use it as much as possible," she said.

Following the rejection of the South African government's credentials, General Assembly president Leopoldo Benites ruled that the move did not affect South Africa's rights and privileges.

Bongo Becomes Moslem
RABAT, Oct. 7 (AP).—President Albert Bernard Bongo of Gabon has converted to Islam from Roman Catholicism and now calls himself Omar Bongo, the official Libyan news agency said today.

Obituaries

Sidney Blackmer, 78, Actor, Won Tony in '50 for 'Sheba'

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (NYT).—Sidney Blackmer, the actor, died Friday evening at the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research here.

Mr. Blackmer, 78, was a leader in his profession. He was a founder of the Actors Equity Association and took a major role in the bitter actor-manager struggle of 1919.

He was a member of the national executive board of the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists and president of Theater Authority, the clearinghouse for benefit performances. He also found time to serve as a national vice-president of the Muscular Dystrophy Association of America.

From his acting debut with Pearl White in "The Perils of Pauline" to his last major role as Ruth Gordon's husband in "Rosemary's Baby"—a span of 55 years—Mr. Blackmer always approached his parts with great seriousness.

For his first starring Broadway role, as an awkward Virginia woodsman in the play "The Mountain Man," Mr. Blackmer prepared by living, for the summer of 1921, unannounced and uninvited, with the isolated mountain people of northern Georgia.

Nearly 30 years later, when he was playing Doc Shirley Booth's alcoholic husband in the William Inge drama "Come Back, Little Sheba," Mr. Blackmer threw himself into the character's drunken scenes with such relish that during the run of the play he suffered two broken ribs, a sprained ankle, a bloody nose, and severe bruises on his legs and chest.

He won both the Donaldson Award and the Antoinette Perry "Tony" Award as best actor of the 1950 season for that role, the critical high point of his career.

He was probably better known to the general public for his characterization of Theodore Roosevelt, whom he played 10 times in plays and movies including "The Rough Rider."

In all, Mr. Blackmer appeared in more than 40 Broadway plays, 200 movies, and numerous television dramas. He played opposite neery every leading lady of his era, from Shirley Temple to the was her adopted father in "Heidi" to Helen Hayes, Eva Le Gallienne and Tallulah Bankhead.

Dennis Price
LONDON, Oct. 7 (AP).—Dennis Price, 58, the British actor, died yesterday in a hospital in Guernsey, the Channel Islands.

Mr. Price starred in more than 20 films, including "Kind Hearts and Coronets," "The All Right Jack," "Tales of Glory," "The Millionaire," and "Violence."

Six years ago he was declared bankrupt. He said at the hearing that he had spent \$17,000 a year on "extravagant living and most inadequate gambling."

Douglas M. Whitaker
SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 7 (NYT).—Dr. Douglas Marritt Whitaker, 69, zoologist, former vice-president of Rockefeller University and former chairman of the National Research Council, died Friday at his home here.

Dr. Whitaker, who spent 25 years as a member of the faculty of Stanford University, where he was professor of biology and later dean of graduate study, was a zoologist who specialized in the study of marine life.

James S. Copley
LA JOLLA, Calif., Oct. 7 (AP).—James S. Copley, 57, head of a communications group that

includes 15 daily newspapers, died yesterday of cancer.

Mr. Copley was chairman of the Copley Press, Inc., which publishes the Copley newspapers. He held the title of publisher of his two largest dailies, the San Diego Union and the San Diego Evening Tribune. The newspaper chain, with a combined total circulation of about 725,000, has nine dailies in California and six in Illinois, in addition to 4 weeklies. He also was board chairman of the Copley News Service, a news-gathering agency.



Sidney Blackmer

Phnom Penh Front 'Stabilized'

Cambodian Troops Struggle To Reach Town Near Capital

PHNOM PENH, Oct. 7 (AP).—Despite clashes in the marshlands around besieged Vihear Suor, the Cambodian command claimed that military activity around Phnom Penh had "generally stabilized" today.

It said its troops engaged Communist-led insurgents to the west and south of Vihear Suor, a small provincial capital 13 miles northeast of Phnom Penh that has been encircled since early September.

Government troops pushing toward Vihear Suor from the south and southwest have been struggling against both the rain-swollen marshes and insurgents perched on the few dry strips of land around the town.

But Col. Am Rong, the command's chief spokesman, said, "there was no real hurry," since the town's garrison is being well supplied from the air.

"I think the pressure against Vihear Suor has eased," he said.

Road to Sea Still Cut
The command also said Highway 4 from Phnom Penh to the sea remained cut about 45 miles southwest of the capital and that little activity was reported from

Highway 5 to Battambang province.

Thirty-five miles north of Phnom Penh on Highway 5 at Sala Lek Pram, insurgent troops have made a determined push to overrun the town's garrison and further increase their control over the vital supply route.

No major activity was reported on Phnom Penh's southern front.

S. Vietnamese Near Base
SAIGON, Oct. 7 (Reuters).—A South Vietnamese infantry column spearheaded by tanks has pushed to within five miles of Le Minh ranger base in the Central Highlands and met only token resistance from Communist forces which overran it last month, military sources said today.

The column of about 7,000 troops has fought only two brief skirmishes in moving about 20 miles in four days along a mountain road from Pleiku City.

Last night, Communist forces shelled a government camp only four miles from Saigon, the closest attack to the capital since the January cease-fire. The military command said three government soldiers were wounded.

Missile, Interceptor Cutback Set by Pentagon Next Year

By Michael Geller

DAMAGE from missile attack would be so great that officials say the bombs would not make much difference.

● The threat from the relatively small Soviet long-range bomber force is described as "not very great" by senior Pentagon officials. They say the same threat that deters a missile attack—namely maintenance of U.S. striking power—will deter a bomber attack.

● Army sources estimate that the Nike-Hercules reductions alone may involve as much as a 7,000-man cut in Army strength and possibly closure of the Army Air Defense Command headquarters in Colorado. Thus, at a time of considerable scrambling within the Pentagon over money and manpower, the reduction might provide the Defense Department with some maneuvering room to handle congressionally imposed reductions in personnel as well as saving the cost of the sites.

The plan is said to reflect a Schlesinger decision that will be part of the next departmental budget that goes to Congress in January.

The plan reportedly met with some objections within the Army and Air Force and also may encounter some on Capitol Hill.

Officials cited these factors as contributing to the decision:

● With both nuclear superpowers armed with thousands of long-range missiles—and with no defense against missile attack—maintenance of sizable defenses against a large-scale bomber attack is not rated among the highest priority defense needs.

Great Soviet Encyclopedia Stops Calling China 'a Socialist State'

MOSCOW, Oct. 7 (NYT).—The Soviet Union gave a new hint yesterday that it is laying plans for a possible effort to excommunicate China from the world Communist movement.

The 1974 yearbook of the Great Soviet Encyclopedia, which went on sale yesterday, contained the standard section on China but dropped the customary, significant opening phrase that China is "a socialist state."

Such an omission in an important volume could occur only with high-level approval and, therefore, was read as a serious indicator of policy. The encyclopedia was approved for publication by censors on July 26, after Peking turned a cold shoulder to the Soviet offer of a nonaggression pact and just as the Soviet press was starting a new round of polemics with Peking.

The appearance of the volume coincides with reports among East European Communist circles that the Soviet Union would like to arrange a world Communist gathering next year, possibly intending it as a forum for reading China out of the movement. The encyclopedia, however, stopped short of any definitive judgment.

A formal attempt to excommunicate China could be expected to encounter opposition from the Vietnamese, Korean, Romanian and other parties. This could explain Moscow's hesitancy, Western diplomats believe.

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Fervent Nasserites Upset

Arab Film on '67 War Hailed But Egyptian Censors Ban It

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT (WP)—The chastened, sad voice of the late Gamal Abdel Nasser floats across the room from the television set, describing for the first time the extent of the Israeli victory over the Arabs on June 9, 1967.

As Nasser speaks, tears roll down the weather-beaten face of an Egyptian peasant, known to be a rough, boisterous man. Like the others in the crowded room, he has until now believed Cairo radio's claims that the Israelis had failed to penetrate into Sinai. "We lost the war without even knowing it started," he sobs. Across Cairo, in this moment of national disaster, government bureaucrats are busily pursuing a deal involving machinery they have stolen from a state-owned factory.

This is the tone of "Al Ousfor" (The Bird), a mordant, exciting new film that is an important statement about Egypt's national

mood today. It is being hailed as the most brilliant work yet achieved by an Arab director.

Nervous Censors

It is being hailed, that is, in the few cities where it can be seen. Banned by nervous censors in Egypt and Syria and the target of sabotage attempts by Nasserists when it opened in Beirut, "Al Ousfor" is causing a political storm in the Arab world.

The film's Egyptian director, Youssef Chahine, has come under strong attack in the Cairo press since "Al Ousfor" opened to full houses here in the Lebanese capital last month. Veiled threats of punishment are surfacing in the Cairo media.

Mr. Chahine, 47, has also been deprived by the government of the Egyptian equivalent of an Oscar which was voted by critics to his film "Al Ikhtyar" (The Choice).

It is easy to see why "The Bird" has become politically hot for the Arabs—a film that people are vigorously debating whether or not they have seen it and which symbolizes a strong clash in views of what can and cannot be shown on the screen today.

The great majority of the 30 to 40 films turned out each year in Egypt's government-controlled film studios, the busiest in Africa and the Middle East, are inconsequential and technically shoddy thrillers or light comedies that keep well clear of politics and other serious subjects.

Serious Departure

"The Bird" is a serious departure in all these respects. The realistic cinematography and acting are of high quality, and Mr. Chahine draws a bead on corrupt and lying bureaucrats whose greed and poor leadership, he implies, led to the 1967 debacle for Egypt.

At the same time, Mr. Chahine skillfully shows admirable facets of Egypt's character that are not well known in the West. He continually contrasts the simplicity, wry sense of humor and personal warmth of the Egyptian masses to the reality of the government's officials. Without directly attacking Nasser, he gives rare insights into the everyday problems faced by those who live under the system Nasser built.

Two representative scenes: The hero, a young policeman, hurries from his home to report to duty on the morning that the June war began. While the street loudspeakers blare that 23 Israeli planes have been shot down by the Egyptian Air Force in the first minutes of the battle, the policeman unsuccessfully struggles to get his Egyptian-made Fiat started, providing a telling comment on the gap between propaganda and technological reality.

When the crowds spontaneously surge into the streets to reject Nasser's resignation at the end of the war, a security official is shown frantically shouting to a colleague on the telephone: "Who the hell are those people? Are they your crowds? Who is in charge of them?"

Love Scene

Mr. Chahine has also included a look at Egyptian romance in a love scene that, while very mild by contemporary Western standards, is torrid by Arab custom. In obvious deference to Muslim sensibilities, a nude embrace by the hero and heroine takes place in a fantasy-tinted dream sequence, not in the realistic style of the rest of the production.

There is scant reference to Israel in the film, and none of the embittered propaganda that Westerners might expect from an Arab film about "the 1967 war." The final scene, which demonstrates Mr. Chahine's deep attachment to mother Egypt, concerns a woman giving birth in the middle of the chaos of defeat, evidently symbolizing Egypt's ability to endure and regenerate itself.

The official wrath that the film has incurred for Mr. Chahine and his collaborators is being translated into financial strangulation. Egypt is the main marketplace for films in the Arab world, and the ban ordered by Cultural Minister Tawfik el-Sabahi is likely to mean that the \$100,000 production costs will not be recovered.

And since the government controls budget allocations for the nationalized film industry in Egypt, Mr. Chahine is not likely to get financing for new films at home. He is currently working in Algiers.

"The Bird" is credited as an Egyptian-Algerian co-production, and prints are being distributed abroad by the Egyptian firm. Mr. Chahine's Algerian partners, on the afternoon that it opened at three Beirut cinemas, ink was hurried at the screen—each house and smoke bombs drove the customers from the theaters.

Others who worked on the film have been in trouble with the government this year. Lutfi al-Kholi, a journalist who was jailed under Nasser for his "leftist beliefs," helped write the script, which refers to a journalist being jailed for exposing corruption. Mr. Kholi and Mohamed Tewfik, the lead actress, were both expelled from Egypt's only political party, the Arab Socialist Union, at the beginning of the year.

Sheik Iman, a blind poet who wrote a moving ballad that is used as a theme for the film, is currently in jail for supporting student protesters. Despite this, "The Bird" is flying high with Beirut audiences. "I know dozens of Egyptians who have prolonged their vacations in Beirut just so they could see the film, and a great many Syrians are driving across the border to see it," says Lebanese film critic Samir Na'iri, who calls "Al Ousfor" "a beautiful work" that reveals "only some truths that everyone knew already but that the Egyptian authorities tremble to see projected on the big screen, in color."



Refugees' luggage inspected at airport in Karachi.

Airlift From Pakistan

Refugees on the Way to Bangladesh

By Samuel Abt

KARACHI, Pakistan (UPI)—The grounds of the refugee camp had just been swept and the refugees alerted to the visit. They gathered around the cars, smiling and curious, eager to be photographed.

There were swarms of children, here for the Landhi Transit Camp here holds whole families of Bengalis awaiting repatriation, if that is the word for those who have never seen Bangladesh, not even before December, 1971, when it was still East Pakistan, the neglected wing of Pakistan, 1,000 miles away across India.

Many children had certainly never been there. Many had been born in the 1 1/2 years since the Pakistani government sent its army into the east to crush a separatist movement that eventually, and with Indian troops, won independence. Since then, the 150,000 Bengalis in Pakistan, many of them civil servants and soldiers but most of them laborers, had been ousted from their jobs and left to await the international agreement that would send them east.

Volunteers for Airlift

This was signed Aug. 28 in New Delhi and the Pakistani government began calling for volunteers for the mass airlift prepared by the International Committee of the Red Cross and conducted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The volunteers came forward quickly.

In the terrible heat of the morning at the transit camp 137 persons were waiting to board the buses to Karachi airport. More than 4,000 had left already from the camp, a collection of four-story, thin, whitewashed buildings designed as housing for workers at the new Pakistan Machine Tools Factory across the road.

The workers had not yet used the buildings, which were showing signs of wear, metal railings rusting in the high humidity, one wall darkened by smoke where potatoes were being cooked in washbasins over campfires. A faded tarpaulin had been strung as a windbreak, but there was little wind.

Policemen in loose khaki trousers and shirts stood at the fringes of the crowd, unarmed except for long, lightweight clubs. No trouble was likely, for the 970 persons in the camp were there by choice, waiting two three days to be processed and flown out.

The children and women followed the photographers along the dusty paths, but the Bengali men mostly sat and squatted in the shade of the buildings. They wore a variety of shirts, some Western and some Punjabi, and either trousers or the skirt called a lungi, but whatever the men had on was well-worn, often ragged.

A pretty girl, about 4 years old, six heads and bracelets, smiled broadly into a camera. When the photographer moved on, her father came up to her, mussed her hair and said something with a smile. They went over to a lean-to against a building and bought a piece of cake for the girl. A nearby court fire hose was being sprayed over some children, who shrieked and ran through the water as it fell in a rainbow around them.

The passengers for the flight

from Karachi to Dacca began to fill two green buses parked near a fence covered with morning glories. At one window an old woman leaned out and spat vigorously in what seemed to be no comment at all.

The road to the airport was cloudy with the noxious fumes of low-grade gasoline and crowded with cars, three-wheeled taxis and gaily painted trucks. Traffic moved along at moderate speed amid awful noise, for the Pakistani driver uses his horn where others use the brakes.

Most of the buildings along the road were crumbling and bleached two-story shops and homes, with an occasional small factory. Here and there cricket was being played or water buffalo were doing. What signs identified as a farm seemed to have been planted this season in sugar, baked and dusty.

At the airport the refugees moved onto benches under a roof as their baggage was taken from trucks for inspection. The baggage, mainly battered pots and pans, was often just tied in a piece of canvas. Tin suitcases, some old and worn, some new but with the shine already gone from their painted roofs, were opened. Customs inspectors poked through the frayed clothing and the pots and pans. Nobody rushed in the heat.

Red Cross Forms

Teen-age girls sat in gold and pink saris, older women in black veils. Some of the women had veiled their faces. Little girls were especially dressed up, in ribbons in their hair, thin bracelets on their wrists and arms. At the front of the open shed men had lined up to be given their identity documents, Red Cross forms with photographs of everybody 12 and older.

Fazlur Miah, aged 46, born Comilla, profession laborer, wife 30, mother 90, sons 14, 12, 10 and 6, daughters 8 and 3, brought his document back to his family and proudly showed his photograph. It was fuzzy and showed him in a cap, his eyes blinking as he looked over the photographer's right shoulder, but mother, wife, sons and daughters passed it around excitedly and with many smiles at Fazlur Miah. The inspection of baggage continued.



Refugee eats while waiting at airport.

'Political Silence' Enforced in Chile

By Marvine Howe

SANTIAGO, Chile (UPI)—"What this country needs," said the minister of the interior, Gen. Oscar Bonilla Brander, in a recent exposition of the Chilean junta's views, "is political silence."

On Friday, the policy was driven home forcefully by the announcement that 16 "extremists" had been executed by a firing squad after being sentenced by courts-martial in three Chilean cities. Others have been executed after being arrested in police raids—or, as the authorities report, for attacks on police posts and attempts to steal arms from the army. The junta has placed the total at 38.

The military junta that came to power a month ago after overthrowing the leftist government of the late President Salvador Allende feels that the country is at war and cannot afford the luxury of politics. The declared enemy is the Chilean left. But under the doctrine summed up by Gen. Bonilla, a memorandum has been declared on politics in general.

"We'll return to the barracks when all violence has disappeared, when we have discovered all the hidden arms and guerrilla schools, and when we have changed the mentality of the people," Gen. Bonilla said.

Night and Day

By day, life in the capital seems almost normal. At night, the wartime atmosphere can be strongly felt. With curfew in force from 8 p.m. to 6 a.m., armed troops scan the empty streets. Government raids for arms, leftist propaganda and wanted leftists are now conducted in middle and upper-class neighborhoods as well as in the working-class districts that formed the base of President Allende's support.

Although the left is virtually silent and the workers are terrorized by the nightly raids and say nothing, the junta claims it must continue the offensive to guard against potential violence. Only 40 percent of the arms believed to be in the hands of the left has been found, it says. The authorities had acknowledged that they were holding 7,000 people in the national stadium, which they had turned into a prison. But many prisoners have been released and new arrests made.

A group of 35 prominent Allende supporters, including former congressmen and ministers, is still being held on distant Dawson Island in the Strait of Magellan. The International Red Cross was allowed to visit the isolated island last weekend, but a delegation of West German parliamentarians was barred.

Political Exiles

The junta also has continued its political campaign against foreigners—the 13,000 political exiles who sought asylum here under the Allende regime from rightist dictatorships such as those in Brazil, Bolivia and Uruguay. Many of them, Gen. Bonilla charges, were hired by President Allende to train a para-military force to be used against the regular Chilean armed forces.

Last week, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, with the cooperation of Catholic and Protestant churches and the International Red Cross, obtained written guarantees from the junta for a safe haven for refugees until they could be resettled elsewhere. Now the churches have begun to study what can be done for Chilean leftists, most of whom are imprisoned or in hiding. A Commission for the Defense of Human Rights is being set up. Culturally too, there has been a move to stamp out Chile's recent Marxist past.

Last week, the junta moved against the universities, replacing all rectors with military delegates. In academic circles, the measure was considered superfluous: leftists already had been purged from the schools. The majority of students and professors who remain are Christian Democrats or members of the rightist National party and generally favorable to the military regime.

Leftists Replaced

"National reconstruction" also means the dismantling of most of the socialist structures set up by the Allende government. Leftists have been purged from central and municipal administrations, and from industry, and are often replaced by retired military officers.

In economic matters, the military men acknowledge they lack experience in running a country. They seem to be turning to the National party and the "ultra-right" Christian Democrats, associations for whom they have on the whole bypassed the more progressive Christian Democrats, the largest political party in the country, which led the constitutional opposition to the Allende government. Bonilla's policy has not been spelled out in detail, but the junta has made strong appeals for foreign capital, particularly U.S. capital, which had shunned Chile during the Allende years. But initial measures indicate a squeeze on the workers and en-

couragement to producers. Wage contracts to be raised on Oct. 1 have been frozen. The junta is attempting to stabilize prices.

Exchange rates were modified last week to a politically more realistic value. Formerly, the official value of the escudo ranged from 25 to 1,300 to the dollar. The black-market rate had gone as high as 3,700. The new standard at 280 escudos to the dollar for all trade, except copper, 110, and 850 for tourists.

Price of Bread

What this means essentially, that food and petroleum imports, which came in at the lowest rate of 25 to the dollar, will go in price by more than 1,000 percent. The government is expected to subsidize some basic imports such as wheat to keep the price of bread down. But new rates are aimed at stimulating exports and discouraging imports.

The question remains what production can be increased as substantially in view of the inefficiency of the economy. A strong probability was that the rate of inflation, which reached 320 percent during the last 12 months, or the highest in the world, would be higher—to about 400 percent.

Some observers here predict that unless the military government produces some real economic progress by the end of the year, it will face trouble from the workers and the modern

Labor Party In U.K. Talks A Leftist Link

By Richard Eder

LONDON (UPI)—Judging a yearly conference at the pool's Winter Garden, a Persian opera house, ballroom, Persian-bazaar, the British Labour party would rather be leftist in office.

The surest way to win approval during last week's Blackpool conference was to speak of class struggle, of nationalizing economy, of the misdeeds of Chilean, Spanish and U.S. governments. The surest way spread a chill was to remind delegates that Labour counts only about one-third of the 40 million for solid Socialist support and to urge them to tailor a policy to pick up moderate voters.

This year the left alliance between the major trade union parliamentary leaders such as Michael Foot and Anthony Wilson had sealed its hold on conference by pushing through fairly radical nationalization program. It won at least the support of the party modern and it was taken up, as it had been his own idea all along by the most able moderate them all, party leader Jim Wilson.

Difference Noted

Of course, the Labour party Parliament, let alone when it is in power, is very different from what it is at the annual conference. To chart the party's past movement from the evangelized left of Blackpool would be like listing the Tories in terms of atmosphere at a Strophshire Ball.

Still, Labour has moved left over the years, partly to keep cutting edge against a Conservative government that has shifted to the left, and partly because the party is one of its trade unionists meet their influence at the expense of its MPs. When Labour was in office in the 1950s and 1960s, the union leadership right-wing; today it is predominantly to the left.

There is no doubt that the morale of the party, more demoralized after years of Conservative drift, has risen high. But as observer pointed out, the question is not how delighted Labour is in its program, but how delighted the voters turn out to be. In this respect, the jubilation at Blackpool had a whiff of the optimism of the Titanic ship out of port. Last week's opinion polls showed that, despite the slip to last place, with 31 percent of voter preference Labour had not gained from Conservative loss. Instead, it slipped from 40 to 34 percent.

In the Middle

In the middle was the Liberal party with an astonishing 39 percent. The Liberal's parliamentary representation can no longer be contained in a "good-enough" if the polls are to be relied on. A general election held today would give them nearly a third of seats in the House of Commons enough to make them equal partners with either Labour or the Conservatives.

Of course, an opinion poll is a general election. Furthermore, the Conservative government, not obliged to hold an election for 20 months, judging by a standing today, is likely to wait

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

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Thurs., Oct. 25, Fri., 26, at 8:30 p.m.
Two shows

ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA

Conductor:
Daniel BARENBOIM

Thursday 25, Friday 26, at 8:30 p.m.
Soloists: Jean-François YVERN
François ZUKERMAN

Friday 26, at 8:30 p.m.
Soloists:
Vladimir ASHKENAZY
Daniel BARENBOIM
(Violoncelle-S.A.L.)

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124¢ Dinner, suggested
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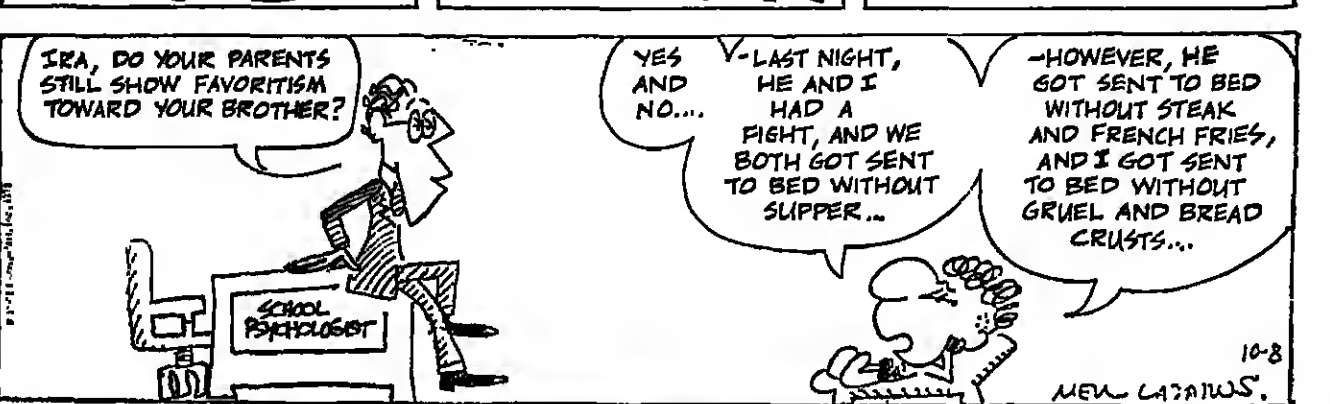
L.I.L. ABNER



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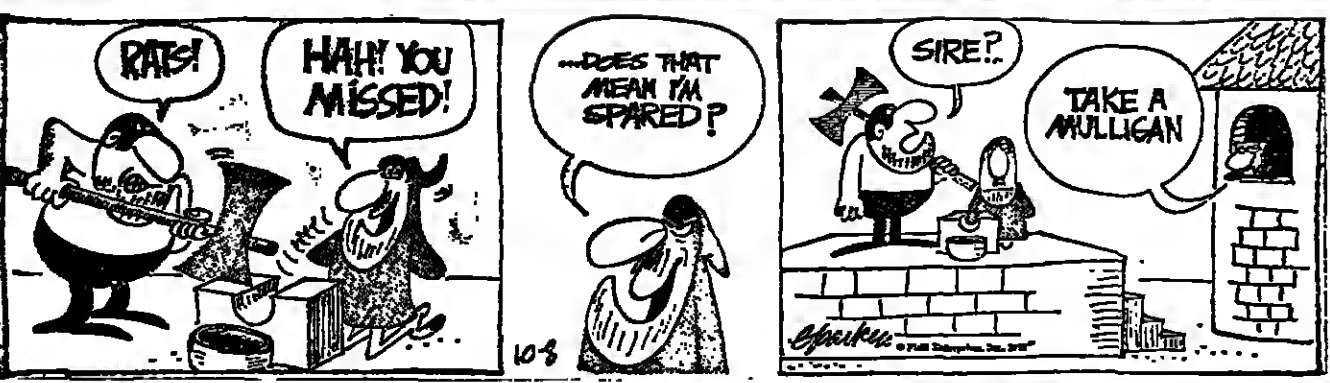
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



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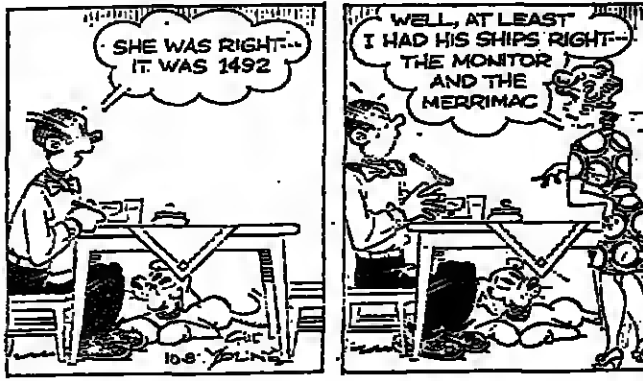
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



CHESS

By Robert Byrne

How many moves ahead must one see? Richard Reti, the brilliant Czech theorist, once claimed haughtily that there was enough for him. In the type of ultra-positional chess in which he specialized, the emphasis was heavily on judgment and the relative values of the squares on which pieces should be placed.

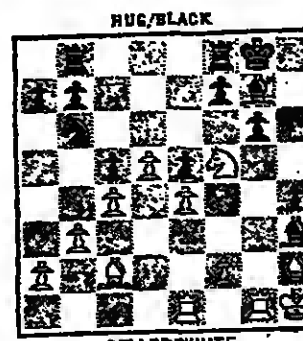
Nevertheless, Reti's remark is extravagant in that it fails to consider the opponent's intentions. When faced with a sharp, tactical opportunist, it is often impossible to avoid becoming embroiled in his sinister machinations, even if only to insure that they fail in their purpose. That might well demand calculating six to eight moves deep in three or four directions simultaneously.

After a combination has been calculated, its result must be integrated with the whole position. Mostly that is scarcely any task, but exceptions are dramatic enough to convince one to pay attention to possible dangers.

Hug's Strategy Misses

In round 13 of the second International tournament in Petropolis, Brazil, Warner Hug, a 20-year-old Swiss international master, spun off a brief combination, winning a pawn from Elfin Geller, the Soviet grandmaster. His idea, naturally, was that the matter would end with that successful transaction, but he was dead wrong. The exchange of queens entailed by the combination brought about undefended points in Hug's position that the redoubtable Geller utilized for a powerful counterattack to sweep to a victory.

In the second defense Hug adopted, there was no good reason to forgo Black's normal counterplay with 11... B-B4. The exchange of bishops Hug offered with 11... B-B3 was not so urgent that it could not be postponed for another move. Having given Geller the time necessary for 13 Q-B2 and 17 B-Q3, Hug discovered that the ad-



Position after 27 N-B5

vance of his KRP had become problematic.

It was understandable that Hug would try to justify his play by means of the little combination beginning with 19... N-B2, but his undeveloped position should have warned him of possible hazards. The fall of his QP at move 24 left his pawn formation in a rickety condition, even though he could hang on to the plus pawn with 24... B-B2.

Also defense with 26... B-B1 would not have sufficed to hold, since after 27 P-B4, P-B3, 28 P-K5! White threatens to rip through the Black position by the further advance of the KP.

Game Put Away

However, after 26... Q-RN1, Geller's sharp 27 N-B5! effectively put the game away. Taking the knight by 27... P-N3 would have permitted Geller to recover the piece with 28 P-B3, P-B3, 29 R-K3, yielding a tremendous position.

Once Geller retrieved his pawn with 29 P-B3, the rest was easy. Had Hug played 30... P-B5, Geller could have continued 31 R-K3, B-B3, 32 B-B5, threatening R-R7 and B-K6ch.

Rather than lose a pawn by 31... B-B3, 32 B-BP, Hug elected to give the exchange with 31... N-Q2. But, after Geller's resolution to a simple end game with 37 BxP and 38 P-B5, it took only a few more moves for Hug to admit the hopelessness of his situation and to resign.

BENONI DEFENSE			
White	Black	White	Black
Geller	Hug	Geller	Hug
1 P-Q4	N-K3	16 N-B3	B-R3
2 P-QB4	P-B4	17 B-Q3	N-N4
3 P-Q3	P-Q3	18 N-Q2	P-B5
4 N-O3	P-N3	19 B-R2	N-B2
5 P-K4	B-N2	20 P-N	Q-N4ch
6 N-B3	O-O	21 K-R1	Q-N
7 B-K2	P-B4	22 N-B5	Q-RN1
8 B-N5	P-K3	23 B-O	N-N3
9 B-R4	O-B2	24 N-QP	B-P
10 N-Q2	N-R2	25 R-RN1	B-N2
11 B-N3	B-B3	26 P-N3	Q-RN1
12 B-N3	O-K2	27 N-B5	R-N
13 Q-B2	N-Q2	28 P-B	Q-RK1
14 Q-RN1	P-K4	29 P-N	P-B4
15 P-K3	B-N4	30 B-N5	P-K5

DENNIS THE MENACE



IT'S OKAY, THEY ALL PROMISED NOT TO LAUGH OR SAY OH-OH.

BOOKS

Criminals at Large

Reviewed by Newgate Callendar

WE have all read about the mouse that turned into a tiger and its sure-fire stuff. In most of our mouse-like souls, a tiger is waiting to be released. At least, we like to think so. If you go in for this kind of escapism, don't miss "Fair Game" by George Bertram Macmillan, \$6.95. It's wild, it's unbelievable, some of it is actually incoherent—but as you read it you will be rooted like an old eucalyptus.

Mr. Average Man finds himself in a Kafka-like situation, plucked from a quiet job in a corporation library, trusted like a fowl, tortured for the amusement of a group of sadists. Why? He does not know. (Neither does the reader.) He is released after the weirdos have had their fun—with a 15-minute headstart before his pursuers kill him.

But this turns out to be something more than a chase. Big Business is wrapped up in it and computers, and a group of superannuated superspies pop in and out like the three Magi. (Some allegory here? Is the entire book allegorical? Maybe.) Anyway, Mr. Average Man handles himself in a manner that will bring joy to all our mouse-like hearts. And the computer stuff is a nightmare of our times.

Getting back to earth, there is Clark Howard's "The Killings" (Dial \$5.95) to consider. This is a police procedural, and a very good one. The action takes place in Los Angeles, whence come so many procedurals, and it concerns the investigation of what appears to be a sex murder of two young women. Howard is so objective "The Killings" almost ends up a quasi-documentary. It is a thorough, solid book, full of authentic detail about the way lawmen work. The investigation is a team effort, with over 40 men on the case; with hundreds of leads to be tracked down; with some unethical work from the LAPD itself; with a stubborn, honest cop finally breaking the case. Tops of its kind.

A rather puzzling book is "The Heresy" by Laurence Sanders (Norton, \$6.95). It comes under no easy category. It is not a murder mystery, though there is a murder. It is not espionage, though there are elements of that. It is not suspense, though

there is a constant build-up. Whatever it is, "The Heresy" despite its understated, civilized manner, carries a terrific walk-on the surface, it is the story of an American filmmaker in France and his efforts to turn down the work of a mysterious American novelist once active in the medieval Catharist Heresy. Perhaps better known as a nihilist, the Heresy novel has created a real novel, pot-lashed with believable characters and the result is curiously moving.

On the lighter side of the genre is J. S. Blazer's "Deal Out" (Bobbs-Merrill, \$5.95) about a young man who or the Mafia a hell of a lot of money. He has to get up, scratch, or else. So he is running a little hash from So land to the States. All this told in a wondrous, amusing manner. Donald Westlake is chief influence here, but Blazer can carry it off on his own. He has a fine sense of the ridiculous and an unerring ear for gag line, or the one-word pun line. His hero isn't the most efficient drug runner in history but it can't be said that he's trying.

A competently-told story about the kidnapping of a little girl can be found in "H and Sack" by Jacqueline Wilder (Doubleday, \$4.95). The book is London. Wilson throng explores the tensions of children, parents, police—the mind of the pervert v does the abducting.

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Best Seller

The New York Times
This analysis is based on reports obtained from more than 250 book stores in 110 communities of the United States. The figures in the right column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

This Week	FICTION	Last Week
1	The Hollow Hills, Stewart	1
2	Breakfast at Champions, Vonnegut	2
3	The Station Doctor, Sorensen	3
4	Once in a Lifetime, Sorensen	4
5	The Honor of the Coward, Greene	5
6	The Salmagundi, West	6
7	World Without End, Arnold	7
8	Facing the Lions, Weller	8
9	The Curse of the Khatul	9
10	Hold the Line, Weller	10
11	The Joy of Sex, Comfort	11
12	How to Be Your Own Best Friend, Newman	12
13	Wife with Owen, Sorensen	13
14	The Making of the President, 1972, White	14
15	The "Guns" of the Khatul	15
16	Sybil, Schreier	16
17	Weight Watchers Program, Cookbook, Midelet	17
18	The Onion Field, Wambaugh	18
19	13 to Go, On the Other, Levenson	19
20	Buried Alive, Friedman	20
21	Laughing All the Way, war	21

CROSSWORD

By Will We

ACROSS			
1	Applaud	47	Weight
5	Poke	48	Headscarf
9	Word with iron or heap	52	"Only a look and"
14	Heavenly wear	56	Relating to Suffix
15	Prefix for present or bus	57	German dog
16	Classroom output	59	Con-man's aide
17	Rhino feature	62	Honey holder
18	Lethe, for one	63	Scottish island
20	May apple or magician	64	Madrid gallery
22	Nuclear agency; Abbr.	65	Spoken
23	Statue menace	66	With Fr.
24	Challiot resident	67	Good
25	Sounded	68	Withered
31	Nylon disaster	69	"we forgot"
32	Sir	70	DOWN
33	Model T and Bearcat	1	No. 1 person
36	True	2	Porch
38	Saint of sailors	3	Onward
39	Vagabond King's recruits	4	Weighty
42	W. W. I. admiral	5	Each
43	"boy"	6	Trivial adjoin
45	Expert	7	Legal phrase
46	Pastry	8	Yutang
		9	Like many children's toys
		10	Brother of Harpo
		11	Preacher's title; Abbr.
		12	French soul

